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NOTICE.

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BIRTHS.

On August 3, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Mulvey, a son.

On August 5, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of Hugh B. Crofton, Lower Yau-tung Poh, of a son (William Crofton).

On August 5, 1910, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Murray-Kind, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On July 12, 1910, at Birmingham, England, Rev. Ernest Whithy Bur, M.A., of E.H.M., Wei Hsien, Shantung, to Ethel Mary, daughter of Rev. J. P. Tetley.

On July 15, 1910, at Harbin, Manchuria, Guy Culbert Fawcett Holland, I.M.C. Customs, eldest son of Dr. J. F. Holland, H.B.M. Consul at St. Moritz, and Mrs. Holland, at St. Moritz and Varenna, Lake of Como, to Germaine Marie, youngest daughter of Mme. and M. Appert, of Paris.

On July 30, 1910, at Yokohama, Japan, Miss Frances F. Gottell, M.D., formerly of Souchow, to Rev. D. L. Atwell of the American Church Mission, Yangchow.

DEATHS.

On August 3, 1910, Edmund Bullinger Skolow, late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (by telegram).

On August 4, 1910, at Shanghai, Ernst Weisz Albrecht, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, aged 10 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT, ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

(6th August.)

In his Blue Book for 1910, H. E. Sir Henry May tells us that during the twelve months under review twenty-six opium divans were closed in pursuance of the policy of the Home Government, and that compensation amounting to nearly \$12,000 was paid to the divan-keepers dispossessed. This wholesale closing took place on the 1st of March, and meanwhile all the remaining divan-keepers both in Hongkong and in the New Territory were notified that no new licence would be issued after the 28th of February of this year. The opium laws of the Colony were consolidated in September last and were amended so as to give full effect to the recommendations made by the International Opium Conference, which sat at Shanghai during February, 1909, and to the policy of H.M.'s Government. Tenders for the lease of the new Opium Farm for three years from the 1st of March, 1910, were called for, and the lease was granted to Messrs. Ho Kom-tong, Ng Li-hing, Lau Chu-pak and Ch'au Kai-meng, who had been called "the suffragettes" succeeded in one thing only. They brought themselves into prominence and womanhood into danger. For it was only after long, patient, and difficult labour that the spirit of Christianity (what Chateaubriand called "le génie du Christianisme") had changed men's passions into reverence, and woman from a slave into a queen. One cannot point to any one object as God's most perfect creature, but of all parts of His lovely creation a good wife and mother is nearly the most exquisite. Vulgarity and immorality flaunt by, but woman, true woman, relishes her dignified, her almost majestic usefulness. For usefulness is her keynote. A contemporary magazine has started an argument as to whether single, healthy and active women ought to serve as soldiers. This is one of the most saddening signs of what we have already described as these "worsening times." Blood-shedding is not part of woman's work; save in defence of her honour no woman has a right to strike a lethal blow. Only when men have weakened, and are acting like women, should the latter defile themselves with blood. Then, and then only should a Judith or a Joan of Arc, or a Jeanne d'Arc arise, to put the erring male to shame. And, we shall add, to shame the rest of her own sex of that generation. For what sort of women are the mothers and sisters of cowards? They must have failed in almost every duty. By patient example, by wordless teaching, as well as by precept, a woman trains a man. "You men would delegate us to the nursery or the pot and pans!" So screamed a "suffragette" not long ago. We have seen an Oxford graduate, who was also a gold-medallist of Loughborough University scrubbing pots and pans. Years after he declared that thereby he had learned many things of great value to his mind and soul. He is now a leader of men. Only "the nursery and the pots and pans!" Why, there alone is, whole world of work. It is estimated that there are one million more women in England than there are men. People cannot be made to marry by Act of Parliament. Polygamy is no remedy, for knowledge derived from observation of polygamous communities in Turkey, Persia and elsewhere only proves, that the more women you have the more you get. To drill them into Amazon armies is to fight against civilization. The phrase "surplus woman" was invented by a person who did not in the least understand woman's work and functions in the world. There is, naturally, no such thing as a "surplus woman." Woman's work is unending, and infinite in its variety. If it be objected that it is less exciting than that of a soldier, the objection fades at the smile, half of pity, half of contempt, on the face of one who has been a mother. And away from the nursery, what a tremendous amount of work there is to be done in the world, and only women can do it! That at some period, long, long ago, so long ago that none of us can even conceive so vast a number of years, some great calamity befell woman is quite certain. Gifted far above man in many respects, she seems in some unaccountable way to have fallen below him. Many are the legends, many are folk-lore tales, which attempt to account for this. Was it done in one act, as by Mother Eve's disobedience, or was it a long series of falls, of failure to do right, following the worse while knowing the best? Since the tragedy of Calvary woman has been rising. In the ages of Faith a Virgin Mother has been the ideal which softened men to her sex, and inspired them to practice the virtues of chastity, self-denial and self-control. Little by little she has regained her place, and now some noisy trollops seek to decivilize her into a blood-shedder!

excellently executed. In his preface, he declared that the volume represents an attempt to elucidate the more recent phases of the Far Eastern problem as they affect more particularly Japan, Russia and China. In political controversy, it is difficult to attain to absolute impartiality, yet our author appears to have achieved it in a very remarkable degree. He does not share the views of many publicists in the sinister and wak-like preparations of Japan for an epic effort to win the hegemony of East Asia. The fact, he says, that the scaramouche in Russia are "convinced that Russia is Japan's prospective foe, and that the same gentry in America are equally certain that for Russia we should read the United States, should be sufficient to demonstrate the untenable foundation upon which all such sweeping conclusions must necessarily rest. In any event, it seems unfair to censure Japan for faithfully following the example of every other first class Power in the world to-day. It is in this respect her *post-bellum* actions may impress political purists as incompatible with the higher ethics and the behests of the categorical imperative, she is at any rate rising in good company. For the rest, her statements have left no stone unturned to prove that their aims are essentially defensive, not offensive; nor will any unprejudiced on-looker blame Japan for desiring to commit her destinies to the mainland to the efficacy of sweet reasonable means, in preference to more lethal arguments." So far, it is to be noted that no single Power has had the temerity to accuse Japan of failure to live up to the principle of the open-door and equal opportunity in Manchuria; and, this being the case, it is unreasonable to expect the Government of the country to be forever contorting what from its point of view can only be characterized as the conscious or unconscious misrepresentations of private individuals. As a national partisan one may do everything in one's power to retard Japanese progress on the continent, but as a cosmopolitan with no axe to grind, Mr. Harrison is of opinion that it must be admitted that the total Japanese foreign policy is perfectly normal and, judged by international standards set by the Powers long before Japan won a place for herself in their society, perfectly legitimate. As an admirer of both Japan and Russia, the author rejoices over the *rapprochement* which has set in between the two erstwhile foes and says that the evolution of a more enduring and specific compact in the near future would appeal to him as a very natural consummation in view of the identity of their interests on the mainland. Such a compact as that denoted by the author has already become an accomplished fact; and from the full text of this new Russo-Japanese agreement which has been published to the world, we have learned sufficient concerning it to know that it has been drawn up on broad and safe lines so far as the two long-standing contracting parties interest are involved. To convey some idea of the extensive field covered by Mr. Harrison's book, one need only glance through the headings of some of the chapters: "The taking of East Siberia," "The Manchurian adventure" and after;" "On the Amur River and beyond," "Vladivostock and protection," "Russia in North Manchuria," "Russian rights in the railway zone," "The Yellow Peril from a Russian standpoint," "Japan in South Manchuria," "The American advent and the Powers," "Japan in Korea," "Japan at Home." The volume is not only of high value for the well-arranged information it contains, but also it is written in a pleasantly discursive style that will be found most acceptable by the general reader both in China and elsewhere. One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to a discussion of the U.S. proposals recently made by Secretary Knox for neutralization of the Manchurian railways. Mr. Knox expressed the belief at that time that one of the most important steps to perpetuate the open-door policy, to secure to China the enjoyment of all political rights in Manchuria and to promote the normal development of the Eastern provinces, was to take the Manchurian railways out of Eastern politics and to place them under an economic and impartial administration by vesting in China herself the ownership of the railway. Such a policy, the U.S. Secretary declared, would require the cooperation not of China only but of Russia and Japan as well. It is now a matter of history that America's proposal was at once rejected by Japan and Russia,—the two countries most interested in that section of the mainland. Mr. Harrison sympathizes with Japan in her action. "The question," he says, "is now, will the United States remain content to accept 'no' for an answer, or will the famous Knox proposal, after a brief sojourn on the astral plane, enjoy future reincarnation?" Of one thing at least we may be certain, viz., that war, or no war it is idle to dream of peace in the Far East.

THE RESURRECTION OF WOMAN.

(8th August.)

Every now and then we read something in the newspaper or magazine which makes us rub our eyes and wonder whether we have grown old or the world grown young again, or whether the present generation has gone mad. Those silly, noisy, troublesome husses the "suffragettes" succeeded in one thing only. They brought themselves into prominence and womanhood into danger. For it was only after long, patient, and difficult labour that the spirit of Christianity (what Chateaubriand called "le génie du Christianisme") had changed men's passions into reverence, and woman from a slave into a queen. One cannot point to any one object as God's most perfect creature, but of all parts of His lovely creation a good wife and mother is nearly the most exquisite. Vulgarity and immorality flaunt by, but woman, true woman, relishes her dignified, her almost majestic usefulness. For usefulness is her keynote. A contemporary magazine has started an argument as to whether single, healthy and active women ought to serve as soldiers. This is one of the most saddening signs of what we have already described as these "worsening times." Blood-shedding is not part of woman's work; save in defence of her honour no woman has a right to strike a lethal blow. Only when men have weakened, and are acting like women, should the latter defile themselves with blood. Then, and then only should a Judith or a Joan of Arc, or a Jeanne d'Arc arise, to put the erring male to shame. And, we shall add, to shame the rest of her own sex of that generation. For what sort of women are the mothers and sisters of cowards? They must have failed in almost every duty. By patient example, by wordless teaching, as well as by precept, a woman trains a man. "You men would delegate us to the nursery or the pots and pans!" So screamed a "suffragette" not long ago. We have seen an Oxford graduate, who was also a gold-medallist of Loughborough University scrubbing pots and pans. Years after he declared that thereby he had learned many things of great value to his mind and soul. He is now a leader of men. Only "the nursery and the pots and pans!" Why, there alone is, whole world of work. It is estimated that there are one million more women in England than there are men. People cannot be made to marry by Act of Parliament. Polygamy is no remedy, for knowledge derived from observation of polygamous communities in Turkey, Persia and elsewhere only proves, that the more women you have the more you get. To drill them into Amazon armies is to fight against civilization. The phrase "surplus woman" was invented by a person who did not in the least understand woman's work and functions in the world. There is, naturally, no such thing as a "surplus woman." Woman's work is unending, and infinite in its variety. If it be objected that it is less exciting than that of a soldier, the objection fades at the smile, half of pity, half of contempt, on the face of one who has been a mother. And away from the nursery, what a tremendous amount of work there is to be done in the world, and only women can do it! That at some period, long, long ago, so long ago that none of us can even conceive so vast a number of years, some great calamity befell woman is quite certain. Gifted far above man in many respects, she seems in some unaccountable way to have fallen below him. Many are the legends, many are folk-lore tales, which attempt to account for this. Was it done in one act, as by Mother Eve's disobedience, or was it a long series of falls, of failure to do right, following the worse while knowing the best? Since the tragedy of Calvary woman has been rising. In the ages of Faith a Virgin Mother has been the ideal which softened men to her sex, and inspired them to practice the virtues of chastity, self-denial and self-control. Little by little she has regained her place, and now some noisy trollops seek to decivilize her into a blood-shedder!

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HIGHER STUDIES IN CHINESE.

(9th August.)

In Hongkong, where the whole question of educational methods has been figuring largely in the public eye of late,—especially with regard to the establishment of a local University—it will be noted with interest that the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has had brought to its notice a new scheme for the higher study of Chinese. In this Colony, unfortunately, we have no branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, or, if such an offshoot of the R. A. S. does exist or ever did exist, it must have fallen into a state of suspended animation, unlike the organization which flourishes in Shanghai and Nanking. China generally, under the distinguished presidency of Sir Polham Warren. The scheme in question is proposed to Police supervised so as to have maximum benefit from the reticent measures

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

(11th August.)

Although their good faith in the matter has been very much questioned by many Chinese and by foreigners alike, it appears now that the Imperial Government are thoroughly in earnest in their resolve to institute a House of Parliament. The initial step in the matter has been the formation of a Senate, designed to be the foundation and also to foster the spirit of a Parliament, and we learn from official sources the inaugural meeting of this body has been convened for the 20th day of the 8th moon (23rd proximo). An Imperial Edict, issued on the 27th of June, read in part as follows: "We are in receipt of a memorial from the Censorate, submitting a petition from Sen Hungyi, member of the Provincial Assembly to Chihli provinces, delegates from the different provinces and others, in which they pray for the speedy opening of a Parliament. We have perused and noted in extenso the memorial. With regard to the question of expediting the inauguration of a Parliament, We received a joint petition on the 18th moon last year on the subject, when We issued an Edict clearly stating that on the completion of the preparations, in due time, and when the required standard has prevailed among the people in the whole empire, We shall resolutely issue a Decree and fix a time for Parliament to be assembled. In the same Edict the hope was expressed by the Throne that its Ministers and people would not aim at empty names and sacrifice actual results—which, truly, is a piece of wise counsel and a consummate devotion to be wished

ISLAND KINGS.

(1st August.)

The death of George Clunies-Ross, the "King of the Cocos," calls to mind numerous instances that have occurred in the Eastern Archipelago of Britishers who have established themselves a tone time or another as sovereign rulers over an isolated island or island groups. It is not so very many years ago that King O'Keefe of the Carolines ceased to visit Hongkong periodically. King O'Keefe was a very worthy man. When his little schooner with her cargo of copra came sweeping into our Harbour there was no salute fired from the fort such as his royal designation might have demanded; and if he did not pay an official call on His Excellency the Governor when visiting Hongkong, at any rate never failed to "make things lively" for his friends during his sojourns in the port. King O'Keefe was lavishly open-handed. He was generally credited with immense wealth as the result of his administration of and operations in the Carolines Islands, but although he was the possessor of valuable property, his fortune, he has himself assured us, was very much over-estimated. However, in this garrulous world, especially when a halo of romance overhangs a personage as in the case of King O'Keefe of the Carolines, the imagination of the narrator of a strange life history is prone to wander into the realms of pure fancy. When King O'Keefe's little schooner left Hongkong for the last time and disappeared for ever in a typhoon there were many friends in Hongkong who mourned over his fate. Yet the manner of his death was just of that kind that was worthy of that big-hearted, roving, sea-loving man. King O'Keefe had his residence on Yap at the western extremity of the Carolines, which, by the way, are about thirty in number and lie to the East of the Philippines. The group is rarely visited nowadays by navigators. Of the Eastern Island Kings, the greatest, of course, is Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, who exacts royal honours from the fort at Singapore when his yacht steams into the Harbour. The story of Sarawak is too well known to need recounting here, but it is full of romance and never loses interest. Originally, the territory of Sarawak was acquired with sovereign rights by Sir James Brooke in 1842. Under his rule the conditions of life in that part of Borneo were vastly improved and to-day there is no better administered tract in all the dominions that owe allegiance to the British flag. The present Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, o.c.m.c., is a nephew of the first Rajah, Sarawak was made a British Protectorate in 1881. Then there is the case of Robert Louis Stevenson, the uncrowned King of the Hawaiian Islands, who now lies sepulchred on a summit of the Samoan mountains that he loved so well. While in life, R. L. Stevenson had more say in the administration of the island government than was possessed by the Head Chief himself. And as every one knows, R. L. S., as he liked to style himself, was a man of shy and modest temperament whose last desire would have been the assumption of arbitrary dominion over a territory or a people. Yet so great was the estimation in which that gentle nature of his was held by the native Chief that they could not even undertake the making of a new road without consulting him as to the practicability of the route proposed. Any one who visits Samoa at the present day cannot but be struck by the many improvements effected for the public good under the kindly eye of Robert Louis Stevenson. In the Cocos Islands, again, we meet with another instance of a Britisher unaided setting up a government of his own in splendid isolation. True, the Cocos Islands are now incorporated in the Straits Settlements but before being put under British protection in the '80s they were ruled independently by the original King, Clunies-Ross and his descendants for more than half a century. The late "Superintendent," as the title now goes, was studying engineering in Glasgow when he was recalled to assist his father, John George Clunies-Ross, in the administration of the islands. In 1891 the seclusion of the coral group was broken by the cable and the establishment on the islands of a staff to work it, but in their remoteness from civilisation they still remain a little world apart. Money is unknown, and the parchment notes of George Clunies-Ross remain the sole medium of exchange. In spite of the absence of police and soldiery, perfect order prevails and crime is a rare thing. Sydney Clunies-Ross, great-grandson of the original King of the Cocos, now holds sway. Then there is the case of the Friendly Islands, whose present population are mostly descendants of the Bounty crew. The form of government existing in that secluded group is said to be arcadian in its simplicity and beneficence, and, there, again, there is recognised King, whose name, however, we know not. On Singapore island there live a remarkable personage, who claims kingship, or something akin to it, over a certain portion of the foreshore on the Taejong Katong side. This recluse is known as Prince Tsar and claims to be of the Russian blood royal. Perhaps some may remember that his consort, who was then known as Queen Tsar, made a melodramatic appearance in the Parisian courts of justice three or four years ago, in connection with a big jewellery transaction. The Prince has repeatedly been summoned by the Chinese proprietor for illegal possession of his tiny kingdom, but he positively refuses to budge and defend his own case in court whenever necessary. In the recent Colowan affair we saw how Generalissimo Leung of the pirate band had set up a lawless kingdom of his own on that rocky island, where he defied law and authority, and whence he made periodical descents upon the surrounding territory and passing shipping. Leung, of course, hardly comes within purview of this article, which was intended to deal only with the Europeans who had set up kingdoms of one kind, or another in the East. But it forms a sort of exception to the occupation of Green Island by Chinese pirates in the early days of our Colony. These desperadoes lived under the undivided rule of an Englishman, whose

name, however, has not been handed down to posterity. There he lived and ruled his subjects for some years, it is said, before the approach of a squad of British gunboats drove him from his dominion. It may be within the recollection of some readers that about ten years ago two Australian brothers took up arbitry possession of a little-known valley in the neighbourhood of So-kon-poo in Hongkong. They had spent most of their lives in the Australian bush and could not abide to live in the town. So they assumed a tract of ground, built themselves a shack, delved a garden, and lived the simple life. So far as we know they were never disturbed in their non-righteous occupation of the land. Those two "Kings of So-kon-poo," as they were nick-named by the few who were aware of the existence of their primitive domicile, have now gone from their place of abode and in all probability have sought again the utter seclusion which to them was so desirable and which the bush alone affords.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

H. F. LIANG TUI YEN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th August.

A Peking telegram states that H. E. Liang Tui Yen ex-president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, is likely to be appointed Chinese Minister to the Court at St. James in succession to Lord Li Ching Fook.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

About 4 p.m. yesterday, the quarters of the telephone operators, inside the city, collapsed and in consequence two men were more or less injured.

INSPECTOR OF FINANCE.

The inspection of Finance of Kwangtung, Sung Shou Ching, left Canton yesterday afternoon on board the night boat for Hongkong en route to Peking.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. E. Vicereyn Yuan has appointed Mr. Sab, at present Director of the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration, to be chief deputy of foreign affairs to replace Taotai So, transferred as Chinese Consul-General to the Straits Settlements. Captain Wu Chung Chang has also been appointed by the Vicereyn as deputy of foreign affairs vice Sit Wing Hui, who has been detailed to Hongkong for special duty.

ROBBERY IN HON.

Two houses in Honam were attacked and ransacked by robbers on the 7th inst. The robbers, besides taking away a quantity of valuable articles, kidnapped one man.

HEUNGSHAN DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

Yesterday morning about a hundred persons, most of whom were women, arrived here from the Heungshau district and proceeded to a body to the Kwangchow Prefect's yamen. They all knelt down before the official and handed him a petition, i.e. which they lodged a complaint, in strong terms, against the Heungshau District Magistrate. Peasants went to his assistance. They were at last pacified by the official with the promise that he would attend to their grievance by settling the matter satisfactorily.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Taotai Wuk Yen Chung will be appointed temporary Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces in Kwangtung during the absence on leave of Commander-in-Chief Chue Ping Chik.

OPIUM IN KWANGTUNG.

In accordance with instructions received from Peking, H. E. Vicereyn Yuan has ordered his subordinate to ascertain the result of the enforcement of the regulations prohibiting opium smoking in Kwangtung, and to submit to him a report on the investigation, giving in detail the amount of land that was used for poppy plantation and has since been planted with other crop, number of opium shops that have been closed, the number of anti-opium refuges that have been established and the number of opium smokers who have recovered from the habit of opium smoking.

CHINESE IN SIAM.

On receipt of information to the effect that the Chinese, mostly natives of Kwangtung and Fukien, residing in Siam, have recently been called upon to pay a poll tax to the Siamese Government and that they are furthermore given differential treatment there, Vice-Admiral Shu-nan has forwarded, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, a despatch in which he expresses great sympathy with the Chinese residents in Siam in their grievances and urges the Ministry to take due consideration for concluding, as at an early date, a treaty between China and Siam, and appointing a Chinese Minister to that country with a view to adequately protect the Chinese residents there, thus relieving them from further disabilities.

FOREIGN DEPUTY.

Taotai Sab Yen Chung, the newly appointed chief deputy of foreign affairs in Canton, took up his duty on the 9th instant vice Faou So, transferred to the Straits Settlements as Chinese Consul. Taotai So will proceed, in the course of a week, to his destination to take up his new appointment.

CANTON OPIUM SMOKERS.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 11th August.

The annual renewal of the opium smoking permits, which are in the form of wooden boards, will take place from the 1st day of the 9th moon. In the city of Canton the number of such wooden board permits issued by the Anti-Opium Association to opium smokers last year was 36,000, while up to the present there are about 20,000 applicants who have been registered at the Association for the renewal of their permits this year.

From these figures it will be seen that prohibition against opium smoking has been attended with excellent results in Canton. With a view to the more rigorous enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, the members of the Association have submitted a suggestion to the officials that opium permits, now in the form of wooden boards, should be changed to tin plates, or if wooden boards are to be retained, their size should be increased to 3 feet by 5 feet each for the coming year, in order that the holders of these permits may not conceal them either in their pockets or do them up in wrappings when going to buy opium.

Canton River "Pool."

EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT.
NEW FREIGHT "POOL" LIKELY TO BE
INSTITUTED.

12th Inst.

Our readers will remember that early in June we published exclusive information concerning the formation of a "pool" by the owners of British, French and Chinese steamers trading on the Canton River. At that time we stated that the agreement then signed by the interested owners was merely a tentative compact susceptible of renewal at the termination of what may be termed a trial run. If it were found that the workings under the provisional arrangements were satisfactory to all concerned, that agreement was made to cover a period of three months. The term which the agreement covered is now about to lapse and we learn that all the parties interested in the matter express the

TERM'S SATISFACTION.

with the results attained. From interviews with the results attained. From interviews with the Chinese gentlemen interested in the river steamers trading to Canton, it is to be gathered that the provisional agreement is on the point of being ratified and that it will be extended to cover a period of one year from September next.

The ratification involves certain slight modifications, whilst retaining essentially the main provisions and stipulations of the original deed. From reliable sources, we learn that the alteration to be made refers principally to the distribution of the profit earnings Chinese passenger fares—though on this point our reporter has not been able to obtain absolute verification. The three months'

EXPERIMENTAL WORKING.

has resulted in a more equitable distribution of the fare profits which should serve to ensure fairer conditions all round, so that the smallest steamer can claim in the working of the "pool" will enjoy the same advantages, proportionately to the passenger fares earned, as do the larger and better equipped British and foreign vessels.

We understand that the steamers that are affected under the new combine are the *Kin-shaw* and *Fish-haw*, of which the *Canton* and *Macao* Steamship Company and *Morris*, *Butefield* and *Swire* are the joint owners; the *Erech* boats *Pearl*, *Teau* and *Char*; *Hardwicke*, of the Messageries Canadiennes, enjoying a subsidy from the French Government; *Kwong Tung* and *Kwong Sia*, of which the popular Chinese gentleman, Mr. Obau Shiu-kui, is the general manager; the *Hoi Tung* and *Hoi Ming*; and the *San-hung*—one boat in all, being inclusive of every steamer presently trading on the Hongkong-Canton run, with the exception of the *Hengshau* and *Honom*. We have heard of a renewal of:

THE RUMOUR.

that a Chinese-Japanese combination is likely to enter into competition on the Canton trade route for both passengers and freight, but we have what we consider reliable information to the effect that such a rumour is without substance. Indeed, we have sufficient knowledge of the business acumen of our Japanese friends to doubt that such competition will ever be instituted.

The capital represented by the signatory parties to the new combine is so great as to render futile any attempt at encroachment on this special trade. The combine is strong enough to withstand almost any opposition. Another factor tending to discourage new opposition against the combine is that, in effect, all export cargo from Canton,—i.e., merchandise shipped from that large centre of trade for export to Europe and America is blocked by the Kuangtung and *Wu-han* lines of steamers. On the British company, as a matter of fact, the directorate is composed of merchants who control practically the entire export trade in Canton whether as regards the valuable and more payable silk cargo, the greater part of the silk trade, or the *chow-chow* cargo, or miscellaneous freight is designated.

SHIPPED AT CANTON.

for export to this Continent, or to the United States. On the other hand, we have it on indisputable authority that the import freight from Europe and America is blocked by the Kuangtung and *Wu-han* lines of steamers. On the British company, as a matter of fact, the directorate is composed of merchants who control practically the entire export trade in Canton whether as regards the valuable and more payable silk cargo, the greater part of the silk trade, or the *chow-chow* cargo, or miscellaneous freight is designated.

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QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

ISSUE TRIED BY A JURY.

8th Inst.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, in the Supreme Court this morning, Tang Wong Shi, married woman, of 22, Salt Fish Street, sued Lal Chi Chiu, of the Cheong Hing Steamship Company, to recover the sum of \$3,656, amount due to her from the plaintiff, under promissory notes. Plaintiff also claimed interest on the principal sum of \$3,656, and \$3,000, from the dates on which they were lent to payment or judgment. Defendant at the outset denied that he was ever a partner in the firm and asked for an issue to be tried. The jury was as follows:—Messrs. H. F. Hickman (foreman), J. Maxwell, C. Cooke, J. H. Barr, H. T. Palmer, C. R. Cruckshanks and H. Tilman.

Mr. Potter stated that the action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant and the Cheong Hing Steamship Company. There was an issue to be tried by the jury. They would have to try whether the defendant was or was not a partner in the firm. An issue had been directed to be tried and all they had to do was to try that issue. The Company was formed in 1891, and apparently it did not prove a financial success. The plaintiff, a woman, lent money to the Company and she was now seeking to make the defendant liable as a partner in the firm. It was a case where a partnership was to be proved, the presence or absence of documents was immaterial. A man could be proved as being a partner in a firm in many ways. He could be proved a partner by strong formal evidence. Again it is a man by his conduct induced people to believe he was a partner but he was liable to be represented as a partner in a firm. There was ample evidence to prove that defendant on several occasions represented himself as a partner and allowed himself to be represented as a partner. If the jury were satisfied with the evidence it would be their duty to say that the defendant was a partner in the firm. He would call a man who had assisted in the formation of the Company and who, therefore, was in a position to prove whether or not defendant was a partner. He would speak to defendant having been a partner in the firm. There was no direct evidence to prove that defendant had been a partner or not. Also if he allowed another man to represent him as a partner without taking steps to deny the truth of the representations he was liable as a partner. He would call witnesses, who would speak to defendant having been a partner in the firm. There was no direct evidence to prove that defendant had been a partner or not. Also if he allowed another man to represent him as a partner without taking steps to deny the truth of the representations he was liable as a partner. After a trial of four hours, the jury returned with a verdict in favour of the plaintiff by a majority of four to three. The jury added a recommendation to the defendant to prove to the court that he wished to emphasise the fact of the necessity of compulsory registration of partnerships.

The Chief Justice—The same recommendation was made on previous occasions; gentlemen. Your recommendation will receive due consideration.

Mr. Potter—I ask that judgment be entered for the plaintiff with costs of the issue.

Mr. Slade—I ask for a stay of execution for a fortnight. We wish to appeal, as the verdict is against the weight of evidence.

Mr. Potter—I can't prevent the appeal, provided that the stay is granted on the usual terms.

Counsel's application was granted.

A SURVEY COOLIE was playing with a loaded gun in Kelantan the other day. It went off and the charge lodged in the cheek of another coolie. The latter died of the injury and shock.

TWO SCABIES belonging to the U.S.S. *Wilmington* were fined \$1 each and ordered to pay \$1 compensation at the "registry" on Thursday for throwing a *sickba* into the harbour.

A SEVEN-TWO-YEAR-OLD woman was charged before Mr. E. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Wednesday with selling duck's blood, a food for man in a place other than a market. The defendant was discharged with a caution.

A CHINESE COMMUNITY of Singapore are starting a weekly paper which will be known as the *Weekly Sun*. The journal will be published in English, and will deal with local and general news.

A FIRE auction sale of Sections E, F, and G, of Marine Lot No. 116, to either of the messengers thereon respectively, and being respectively Nos. 3, 3 and 1, Stone No. 1 in Lane, has been withdrawn.

THE Indo-China government has decided upon establishing wireless telegraph stations between Saigon and Haodi in Tonkin—a distance of about 90 miles. The postal department, with the help of specialists, will take the work in hand.

HONGKONG INDUSTRIES.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.

Sir Henry May makes the following references to the industries in Hongkong under European management, in his report on the Blue Book for 1909—

This is one of the most important industries in the Colony. The principal establishments are the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and the Taikuo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. There are a number of smaller yards, some under European and others under Chinese management, which do a large amount of work.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is an old-established company. The establishment is equipped with six dry docks, the largest of which is 90 feet in length with an entrance breadth of 76 feet and a depth over all of 30 feet; two patent slips and workshops fitted with the most modern appliances for every class of constructional and general engineering work, including locomotives and railway rolling stock.

The Taikuo Dockyard and Engineering Company is a newly established company. The establishment possesses a dry dock 77 feet in length with a breadth of 18 feet and depth over all of 34 feet 6 inches besides three slipways and engine and boiler shops capable of dealing with the heaviest classes of engines. Two vessels of over 13,000 tons (gross) each were docked by this company during the year.

The building yard is laid out with furnaces and plant suitable for building vessels up to 20,000 tons.

The depression which existed in 1908 in this industry was continued during the year under review.

SUGAR REFINING.

The year 1909 was a favourable one for the Sugar Refining Industry of the Colony as there was a good demand in the China markets throughout that period, and in consequence of a general advance in sugar all over the world a satisfactory margin of profit was obtainable.

As was the case in 1908, beetroot-sugar did not find its way into the China market in any appreciable quantity.

COTTON SPINNING.

During the earlier part of the year the local Mill was handicapped owing to the inadequate supply of labour, but this difficulty was overcome. Further difficulty was experienced in obtaining the raw material at the beginning of the cotton season as the crop, although large, was a late one.

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

Business has kept steady and prices have remained the same throughout the year.

CEMENT.

The condition under which this industry has been carried on have been much as in 1908, and there has been a good demand throughout the year.

BREWING.

The Oriental Brewery was at work during the year and its beer in spite of the strong competition of the imported article is gradually finding favour with the public. Its capacity is about 100,000 barrels per annum.

SOAP BOILING.

Messrs. Blackhead and Co. manage a soap factory at Shaukiwan. It was established in 1869 and is equipped with modern plant capable of turning out 1,800,000 lbs. of soap per month. The principal manufactures are soft soap, salt water soap, toilet soap and bar soap which are locally consumed or exported to North China.

The industries under Chinese management were—

RATTAN AND FIRER FURNITURE.

The making of rattan chairs has been an important industry in Hongkong for many years. There has also been lately a large development in the use of what is called "sea grass" (Arundo Mitis) and hemp stringing. The ordinary rattan easy and garden chairs are used all over the Far East and are exported to Australia and latterly to South Africa, and "sea grass" and "hemp fibre" furniture is exported to India, Copenhagen and America.

TOBACCO.

There are thirteen or fourteen native factories which do a small manufacturing business, importing the tobacco leaf from Pekin and the Canton Delta.

TIMED GOODS.

The manufacture of timed goods in Hongkong and parts of the neighbouring province of Kwangtung has acquired considerable dimensions. The product of the factories are consumed locally and exported to other parts of China and to countries where there is a Chinese population.

SAMSHU.

Samshu or Chinese spirit is made from rice, the fermenting material being a substance composed of rice, bran flour, red earth and leaves which are strewed in cassia leaves. Various well-known beverages are prepared by flavouring the spirit with plum, orange and other fruits.

The retail price of the ordinary Chinese spirit is under 7 cents a bottle. The most expensive beverage distilled locally and composed of roses, ordinary spirits and sugar costs 40 cents a bottle. Medicinal spirits have a considerable sale among the Chinese. The spirit principally used is one distilled from millet and obtained from the North of China. To this spirit are added various drugs and the mixture is used as a tonic.

There are seven Chinese distilleries exclusive of the village distilleries in the New Territories which have an annual output of some 300,000 gallons, about one-tenth of which is exported.

VESTS AND SOCKS.

There are three small factories for the making of underwear and socks, and a fourth is shortly to open. This industry appears by now to be an established one. The first factory was opened five years ago, has increased the number of machines and is now beginning to pay its way.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

There are seven or eight tanneries where an inferior kind of leather is manufactured. Galls cuts from Japan are used in the manufacture. The greater part of the hides that reach Hongkong from the interior is sent to the Straits Settlements, where suitable bark can be procured, to be tanned, and sent back to Hongkong as leather. There is an occasional export of hides by local dealers to Italy.

PRESERVED GINGER.

Canton has long been noted for its preserved ginger. The manufacture has now been transferred to Hongkong where there are a number of factories, three of which do a large export business.

SOY.

Soy is a sauce made by boiling the beans of the "Glycine Hispida Maxim," adding an equal quantity of wheat or barley and leaving the mass to ferment. A layer of salt and three times as much water as beans are afterwards added, and the whole compound stirred daily for two months when the liquid is pressed and strained. Seven or eight Chinese factories are engaged in the manufacture of soy in Hongkong, and three firms export it to Europe. It is also exported to America. The wholesale price is about \$20 the cask of 700 lb. Business during the year was good.

PAPER.

There is one paper mill capable of turning out 6,000 lbs. of paper in 24 hours. At present only half the machinery is used and about 100 men are employed. The mill is lighted by electricity. Most of the paper is exported to China; a little goes to the Straits Settlements and elsewhere to the South. The rays are collected from all over South China; the other materials are imported from England.

VERMILION.

There are three vermilion factories. Their average annual output is stated to be about 830 piculs. There is a demand for the vermilion all over the Far East from Japan to Calcutta. This business is falling off owing probably to the primitive methods of manufacture.

LARD.

There are seven lard factories in existence—the largest turning out about 6,000 piculs a year and the remaining six about 1,700. The lard is exported to the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, etc., and to Rangoon. Business during the year showed no increase.

A TRIUMPH OF SHANGHAI SHIPBUILDING.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE YACHT "LIEN CHIN."

That the Chinese Government and those in touch with modern movements are advancing with modern times was amply shown yesterday to the several dozen gentlemen, Chinese and foreign, who had been favoured with invitations by the Directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works to attend the trial trip of the yacht "Lien Chin," built to the order of H. I. H. Prince Tai Chen, Chinese Imperial Naval Commissioner, says the *Shanghai Times* of 3rd inst. The trip took place yesterday afternoon, when a large number of guests availed themselves of the invitation and assembled on board the yacht at a pin, being received by Mr. R. W. Mauchan and Mr. Kwang, head of the Kiangnan Dock, on reaching the deck of the fine vessel. Shortly after the hour mentioned a start was made, and a trip taken up the Whampoa, past the Chinese Docks and the Dock Works, until the seven-mile ranch was nearly ended, and the city of Shanghai was in sight. The yacht travelled beautifully and smoothly over the whole course, the strong breeze which was blowing tempering the heat of the sun, while the cold beverages so plentifully supplied by the host's counteracted any ill-effects which might have been felt from the overpowering rays of the sun. The top of the Reach having been reached, a torn was put on, and the measured mile was run at a speed which showed well over 14 knots. The boat had been built for 13.5 knots, and this had been made last week, so that she yesterday proved herself well able to bear her contract speed. The disembarkation was made shortly after 6 o'clock, the crowds on leaving for the Customs Jetty having raised three cheers and a tiger for their hosts of the afternoon, who certainly entertained their many guests with a splendid outing, especially considering the heat prevailing on shore.

The new yacht, the "Lien Chin," is 150 feet between perpendiculars, 173 feet over all, breadth 25 feet, depth moulded 8 feet 6 inches, 500 tons displacement, with a mean draught of 9 feet. She was designed by the Arsenal staff under the specifications of Mr. Shun, the Fleet Engineer of the Chinese Navy, who personally overlooked her construction. She is furnished with two sets of triple expansion engines, 10 in., 16 in., and 20 in. by 18 in. stroke, indicating 900 horse power, the steam being supplied by two Lancashire boilers working at 180 lbs. pressure. In addition to the main engines, she is supplied with an engine and dynamo capable of running 150 incandescent lights, and a search-light of 2,000 candle-power, this being fitted on the upper platform of the fiddle, on the main deck. Altogether this construction, all of which has been done by the Kiangnan Dock, is a splendid piece of work, and one of which the Directors can well feel pride.

The trip was made with the use of special oils supplied by the local agents of the Vacuum Oil, Gargoyle Marine Oil Co. for the engines and Gargoyle Oil for the cylinders, and these gave great satisfaction.

MOSQUITO LARVA.

What a complex creature is John Chishman. To his mind the most unspeakable produce of nature is capable of being turned into a profitable transaction. The other day, a native appeared in the Police Court for storing mosquito larvae in standing jars. What object the individual in question had in mind I have had no means of ascertaining, but John is not a likely person to go to the trouble of preserving mosquito larva "just for the fun of the thing," as it were, and it is very probable that he had a view—a money-making proposal, such as the feeding of goldfish for example. The magistrate expressed the opinion that it would be much more advisable if the larvae were allowed to develop into mosquitoes and then the delinquent should be punished upon. The incident only went to show that where the sons of man do congregate, the authorities have endeavoured to keep a watchful eye on "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" in the matter of the public health.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The question of the closing of Puknham reservoir was again discussed by the Sanitary Board last Tuesday for the edification of members and the education of the public. The Government Analyst reported favourably on the matter but on the other hand the Medical Officer of Health termed the conclusions arrived at by that gentleman as "valueless." There were other diversions of opinions also. It seems to me that the findings of such authority as the Government Analyst can hardly be said to count for ought and on the other hand the opinions of the M.O.H. cannot very well be ignored. Why not arrive at a compromise and let the master remain in abeyance and calmly await results? A nervous friend tells me few might live to tell the tale. Poor timid creature, I feel inclined to advise him to leave Hongkong and go to some other city, where he can safely imitate polon at long as everybody agrees that the polon is of purest ray serene.

THE OFFICER AND THE BOY.

Mr. Labouchere's elder son, who at present is the "I" and the "ear" of Trutu, said recently that he had discovered "a certain General Officer in an important position" in India, who could not ride! This is nothing! Has our friend never heard the story of the little boy and the great General Officer (Scotsman) who was furious at little boy's rude stare?

G. O.: Now, boy, what are ye staring at—ye've never seen a war-horse before?

Boy: Ay, ay, i ken a war-horse fine; but i haven seen a war rider!

CASUAL CRITIC.

The average monthly temperature throughout last year was 72° F. as compared with 71.8° F. in 1908 and 72° F. during the tea preceding years. The mean maximum monthly temperature was attained in August, when it reached 83° F., and the mean minimum monthly temperature was recorded in February, when it was 57° F. The highest recorded temperature during the year was 83° F. on the 30th July, and the lowest 48° F. on the 26th February.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE GENTLE ART OF VEILED SARCASM.

This week, I am driven to the unenviable task of prefacing my "Notes" in a somewhat laconic manner. In truth, I am inclined to shout out from the house-stops "Weep, my brethren, for the age of wit is dead." At last week's meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Murray Stewart was the author of a refreshing note of sarcasm, and this is where the sub comes in—not a single member thought it funny, to judge from the serious expressions they wore on their faces. In fact, Mr. Stewart's inherent wit was lost on the desert air, so to speak, the wit being extenuated in the sentiment that there was really no hurry in the matter of the stopping up of roads, for the very simple reason that an idea did not suddenly dawn on one's mind for the elevation of a roadway and that therefore the necessity of immediate action was practically non-existent. But Mr. Stewart went much further than that. He said that he could quite understand special provision being made in the event of an "earthquake" but hardly otherwise. An earthquake indeed! We have enough to do with a railway, which, to put it mildly, has proved extremely costly to the Colony, Colossal pirates, and weird phantoms of strange man-eaters prowling about in Kowloon in the dead of night, would suffice to alarm the most hardened of us. But to return to the point, it is certainly remarkable that the idea did not seem ticklish to members, perhaps like the proverbial Goat, they roared out into a loud guffaw on discovering the Rabelaisian humour of their colleague after the lapses of twenty-four hours.

EARTHQUAKE STORIES.

While on seismic topics, revives a train of thoughts in my mind connected more or less with earthquakes. Fiend and fiend is the allegorical representation which has always appealed to my mind, afforded by the "Frisco earthquake and the New Law Courts. But to the reader might ask, and with good reason; is the connection? The connection, you'd reader, at the risk of being accused of redundancy, is simply this—that whereas San Francisco was built before one could say "Jack Robinson," so to speak, the Kiangnan Law Courts after about seven years of tortuous roundings still vaguely loom before our distorted imagination as a bright ornament of the Future—mind you the future, only, split with a capital "F." Meantime, the disengaged individual shuns and fears, quite uselessly, of course, but not inconsistent with natural instincts.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S YARN.

Then there is the schoolmaster. I once knew who used to heartlessly impose on the distressing credulity of his pupils by spinning yarns, in which, by the way, he invariably figured as a hero in his way and incidentally increased their respect for him, with a remarkable semblance of veracity, of which wholesome quality, he unfortunately possessed but little—or rather, fortunately, I should say for from the point of view of the boys, any yar, no matter how tall, was to be preferred to the nature of a gentle relaxation from the austere daily routine, I particularly remember the worthy fellow after a slight shock of earthquake overnight relate with remarkable vigour of speech his weird experiences during what he termed, "an awful five minutes." First he heard a distant rumbling sound varying from the sound of an unwieldy waggon containing gigantic pieces of scrap-iron to the bellowing of a bull in hysterics, and then came the second and by far the most impressive stage, of the tragedy, for before he knew where he was, the bed on which he was lying leapt into the air (not 30 feet) and the next moment he found himself unceremoniously landed on the floor face downwards, the only damage done to him being a slight unsewing of the brains. Thence onwards, the boys somehow or other loved to consider him as a sort of martyr but to this day I am wondering how the tumble-down old school managed to survive the shock and was not shaken to its very foundations. But that, like the views of those smooth-tongued individuals who are ever ready to criticise the respective merits of newspapers, is a matter of opinion.

AIRSHIPS FOR JAPAN.

Captain Hino and Captain Saigo, who were recently sent to France and Germany to examine airships for the Japanese Army, have contracted for the purchase of four.

The officers are now studying the art of navigating these aerial crafts and are expected to leave Europe shortly for Japan with the four purchased machines.

The War Office, which proposes to build a shed for the airships, has been given a plan of the building which has been sent to the Engineers' Office of the Imperial Guards.

Two airship sheds are also to be built at Tokorosawa, Saitama Prefecture.

Aero-Kinsing can be placed at \$14.

Aero-Kinsing has been improved to \$14 at which price they can probably be placed.

Aero-Gajiba are sold at \$14.

Aero-Serdangs remain unchanged.

United Serdangs have strengthened to \$14 with probable buyers.

Aero-Panais have small increases at the improved rate of \$15.

Gianlays have been placed locally at \$14 closing with further buyers.

Pegohs have declined to \$14.

Sandycrofts are stronger at \$15.

Singapore and Johore remain unchanged.

United Singapore have strengthened to \$14 with probable buyers.

Aero-Kinsing can be placed at \$14.

Aero-Panais are unchanged.

Elphinston's have improved to \$14 at which price they can probably be placed.

Aero-Gajiba can be sold at the rate of \$14.

Advice of "Calls" on the following "Partly Paid Shares" arrived by mail:

Lankat, Sumatra.—A final call of 2/- per share as effect from 9 May.

Lumut.—A call of 2/- making 1/- paid up as effect from 1st May.

Bukit Kelapa.—A call of 2/- making 1/- paid up as effect from 1st Jan.

Japan Cereals.—A call of 2/- making 1/- paid up as effect from 1st Jan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

SLANDERS IN HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—With reference to your leader in your Thursday's issue on the above subject, I would like to endorse, from personal experience, the remarks contained therein. I have known men to discuss their acquaintances in the club-rooms and other public resorts and make their "past" in a manner which would have been enough to make the poor victim squirm with indignation. Of course, if these contemptible creatures acted at least with what might be termed a semblance of belief, "fair and above board," although that in itself would be indefensible, the injustice of it would not be so great, but without fear of contradiction I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the majority of cases these men deliberately set out to introduce strange episodes into one's past, well knowing and taking advantage of the victim's absence, which amounts such a possibility as the latter's defence, that would sound strange to the victim himself. Personally, I have always considered that those of your acquaintances who recount to you strange tales about another for your edification are the first to make you their victim no sooner your back is turned on them, it has pleased me to shut them up to their victim to see if they could say "Speak no slander; nor listen to it" but I fear to their vulgar minds such sentiments have no meaning. The game of slandering one's neighbour may be good enough for old women and ancient spinster in the absence of a better and more profitable engagement but as a relaxation to people who profess to be what they are certainly far from being, it is unspeakably disgraceful and the fact that it should almost be reduced to a fine art, Hongkong as elsewhere, is distressing to the extreme.—Yours faithfully,

DECENCY.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1910.

SHARKS IN HONGKONG WATERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STANDARD CO., LTD.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING

9th inst.

The eighty-eighth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the company, Hotel Mansions, at noon to-day, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, together with a statement of accounts, declaring dividends, and electing directors and auditors. Mr. K. Shaw (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present—Messrs. H. A. Siebs, J. W. Bandow, F. A. Gomes, F. H. Armstrong, C. H. Ross, F. Lieb (directors), J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, A. Turner, E. A. Stanton, Chau Shu-ki, K. von Wiser, M. S. Northcote, A. O'D. Gourdin, A. Denison, T. F. Hough, Fernandes, D. D. Gardner, and John Arnold (acting secretary). The Acting Secretary having read the notice of the meeting:

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I presume that, in accordance with the accepted practice, the report and accounts will be taken as read. The present position of the Company is so clearly set forth, [herein] that it is unnecessary for me to detain you with many remarks.

Like most other local enterprises this Company has suffered from the general dullness in trade; in addition we have had increased competition to contend with on all the lines occupied by our steamers during the period under review. I am glad to be able to state that after prolonged negotiations an arrangement was come to at the end of June with the Chinese and foreign-owned steamers running between Hongkong and Canton. Since the formation of this agreement our earnings on this line have shown a marked improvement, and it has worked beneficially for all parties. In view of the heavy financial outlay in repairs to the boilers of the s.s. *Hou*, with your Directors acting on the advice of experts, have decided it prudent to replace the present boilers with others of improved and more modern type. tenders having been invited the order for the construction of the boilers was placed with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The cost of these boilers about \$10,000 will appear in the next half-year's working account. The Company's investments, I am pleased to say, are in a satisfactory condition. All our mortgages with one exception, which we are, however, about to foreclose, show ample margin on the respective loans. As customary the properties mortgaged to the Company have been surveyed and re-valued by Messrs. Palmer and Turner. Funds in Public Companies, as usual, have been apportioned in accordance with the quotations current on 30th June, by the transfer of \$14,780.50 from Investment. Fluctuation Account. The loss by subsidiary silver during the past six months' working amounted to \$18,112.8. I may say the current half year has opened encouragingly and I trust when we meet again we shall be able to show an improvement on the result of the past six months' working. I do not think there is anything more which calls for explanation, so unless there are any questions to be answered I will propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. A. H. M. da Silva said:—Mr. Chairman—Before acceding the adoption of the report and accounts, I beg leave to say a few words. I am almost sure that the shareholders of this Company are quite pleased with the result of the half-year's account, and that, in spite of the bad time and depressed state of trade, the Directors were able to present such a satisfactory report. I believe the Company has never been in so prosperous and sound a position, which is a credit to the Directors. I therefore wish to congratulate and thank them, also the acting secretary and the staff in general for the co-operation they have given in the interests of the shareholders. I wish also to show our appreciation of the services rendered by the Acting Secretary, Mr. Arnold, who has also contributed very much towards the welfare of the Company. With these few remarks, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Turner moved the confirmation of the appointment of Messrs. F. H. Armstrong and U. H. Ross as directors.

Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin seconded.

Agreed.

The re-election of Messrs. H. A. Siebs and J. W. Bandow to the Board was voted in on the motion of Mr. Stanton seconded by Mr. Northcote.

Mr. Chau Siu-ki moved and Mr. Machado seconded that Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and W. Hilton Potts be re-elected auditors.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Chairman.—That concludes the business of the meeting. Gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be obtained upon application. Thank you for your attention.

THE "SARASI HALIFER."

SOLD TO CHINESE.

The s.s. *Sarasai Halifer* arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on August 1, and as the result of negotiations through Messrs. J. Roopé and Co., general brokers, etc., had changed ownership. The vessel which was owned by the Dutch firm of Hendel and Cheppie, Massa-Baas, had been purchased by the Shanghai S.S. Co. for trade between Shanghai and Tientsin. The *Sarasai Halifer* is a steel screw steamer, gross tonnage 1,337 and net 767 tons. She was built in 1893 at Kinsheng, by Messrs. J. Scott and Co. Her length is 208 ft.; beam 32 ft., and draught 11 ft. The price of the sale has not been disclosed.

BIRTH OF MR. E. B. SKOTTOWAY.

LATE MANAGER OF CHARTERED BANK OF L. A. AND CHINA.

We (N.G.D. News) regret to have to announce the death in England of Mr. E. B. Skottoway, formerly Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Mr. Skottoway had been in a bad state of health ever since he left Shanghai in February, 1908, and little hope had been entertained of his complete recovery; but the news of his death, which was received by telegram from London, will come, nevertheless, as a shock to many. Mr. Skottoway was born in the Isle of Man, and served his first apprenticeship to banking with the Douglas branch of the City of Glasgow Bank. He came to the East in 1883 as a member of the Chartered Bank at Shanghai, and in 1891 became Manager. His name will always be remembered in Shanghai as that of a generous patron of local sport, who he was very ready to encourage. In 1902 he gave a much-needed impetus to Association Football by presenting the St. John's Cup, which is now conducted with the League competition. In 1909 in conjunction with Mr. John Penrice he gave another Challenge Cup to be competed for by International teams. Mr. Skottoway's position gave him a recognized influence in the affairs of the Settlement, and he was at one time a member of the Municipal Council and Chairman of the China Association.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT RACES.

The V.R.C. held their first night race this season on Saturday night in their new bath before a large gathering of spectators including many ladies. The programme was an attractive one and was brought off quite successfully. Some of the racing was very good especially the Eight and Four Lengths. The former was won by Tommy Long, who swam in grand style. In the Four Lengths, R. Mooney won by only a touch.

Following are results of selected events—

1-Eight Lengths Handicap.

First Heat.
J. A. S. Alves (owes 2 secs.) 1
J. M. Roz. Pereira (owes 5 secs.) 2
Only the above two started for this heat and Alves came in an easy winner. Time: 37 4/5 secs.

Second Heat.

R. A. Carvalho (owes 5 secs.) 1
C. H. Lyson (owes 5 secs.) 2

This heat produced a very close finish, and Carvalho managed to win by a touch. Time: 36 1/5 secs.

Third Heat.

J. M. C. Lopes (owes 5 secs.) 1
J. O. Barreto ("go") 2

Five competitors faced the starter in this heat, and a good race was witnessed till the finish. Barreto, the leader, held the lead almost to the finish when Lopes overtook him with half a yard. Time: 35 secs.

2-Eight Lengths.—Scratch.

T. Logan 1
A. Claxton 2
C. J. Cooke 3

This was the event of the night and created a lot of excitement throughout the race. All three competitors had an even start and when the first lap was covered it was seen that Lopes had a slight lead with the other swimmers close behind. This went on for the first six laps. When the seventh lap was on, the swimmers were still going strong, and at the final stage the issue was keenly contested with Logan still in the lead, and Claxton coming strong. The former held his lead till the finish and won a grand race, with Claxton a couple of yards behind. Cooke finished third.

Time: 1 min. 36 secs.

3.—Final Two Lengths.

J. A. S. Alves (owes 2 secs.) 1

J. M. C. Lopes (owes 5 secs.) 2

R. A. Carvalho (owes 3 1/5 secs.) 3

This was also a good race. Alves won by a yard from Lopes and Carvalho. The latter came in dead heat for second place. Time: 37 2/5 secs.

4.—Costume Race.

J. R. Ellis ("Fashions for All") 1

This event created a lot of fun; three entered. F. K. Tait in the costume of a "Husky," F. H. Silva, a "Stage Irishman" and J. R. Ellis "Fashions for All." The winner's costume evoked a lot of laughter from the ladies. Although Silva came in first on the swim-off, the prize was awarded to Ellis for the best costume.

5.—Four Lengths Handicap.

F. L. Rita (owes 5 secs.) 2

Mooney managed to win the race by a touch, was second with Petersen a close third. Time: 1 min. 28 secs.

6.—Life Saving Race.

M. R. Reza Pereira 1

E. L. Braga 2

A. R. Ellis 3

S. A. Lopes 4

7.—Time Race.

A. J. Mackie 1

The time allowed the competitors was a hundred seconds which was exactly the time covered by Mackie.

8.—Team Race.

A. V. Barros (capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. J. V. Ribeiro, W. J. Carroll, A. R. Ellis, E. M. U. Remedios, R. Monney, E. J. W. Petersen (capt.), C. H. Lyson, R. S. Lopes, J. M. C. Lopes, J. A. S. Alves, A. J. Mackie, I. C. Harrold, F. R. Roz. Pereira, I. G. Coutinho, R. A. Carvalho, D. J. White, I. Barros and M. A. B. Souza 1

Barros' team won easily.

9.—Water Polo.

B. A. H. Carroll (capt.), I. E. Chuuyut, A. V. Barros, H. W. Peterse, R. A. Carvalho, F. K. Tait and A. S. Ellis 1

Whites—A. C. Cooke (capt.), J. M. Roz. Pereira, F. L. Rita, C. A. C. Rodrigues, A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. C. Lopes and M. A. B. Souza 2

This concluded with a water polo match, between Blues and Whites. The game was a very fast and exciting one. In the first half the Blues registered a goal the honour of which fell to Chuuyut. The Whites made many attempts to equalise, but nothing resulted. In the second half play was very even, and the Blues added another point to their credit with the help of Harrold. At the later stage of the game Cooke sent in many stingers which Tait made no hesitation in saving, and later on he had the same opportunity and scored the last goal of the game for the Whites. Thus the Blues won by a goal to one.

At the conclusion of the sports the prizes were presented to the successful winners by the Chairman of the Club, Mr. E. D. Rodger, and the proceedings ended with three ringing cheers and a "Tiger" for the Ladies, the Chairman and the hon. secretary.

We understand the next night race will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 9 p.m.

SHIPPING IN THE FIFTIES.

AT SHANGHAI.

In the course of an article entitled "A Retrospect of Sixty Years" specially written for the diamond jubilee supplement of the *North China Herald*, Mr. G. Luzzing has this to say concerning Shanghai shipping 60 years ago:—"Thirteen vessels were in port and at Woosung, and their total capacity reached 5,617 tons, or about 417 tons each on an average. In the winter was included the first trading steamer, the *P. & O. Sir. Mary Wood*, which figured very prominently in the Shanghai history of the time. She could boast of no more than 650 tons. How she usually lay at Woosung; how she was connected with some of the smuggling occurrences, we can hardly call them scandals, of the day; how, when she was the only reliable link between the community and Hongkong, the owners threatened to withdraw her unless she got a share of a sum of \$1,000 a month; how residents might start in her on their way home to Egypt for a sloop of something over 1,000 tons, and considerably more than double for a cabin for man and wife—all these are things which can but be mentioned. One little fact concerning trade may be cited—they had been dispatched from Shanghai during the year ending June 30 no less a quantity than 2,000,000 lbs. of tea and the *Sir. W. H.* had just returned from home in the record time of 98 days."

DEATH OF MR. E. B. SKOTTOWAY.

LATE MANAGER OF CHARTERED BANK OF L. A. AND CHINA.

We (N.G.D. News) regret to have to announce

the death in England of Mr. E. B. Skottoway, formerly Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Mr. Skottoway had been in a bad state of health ever since he left Shanghai in February, 1908, and little hope had been entertained of his complete recovery; but the news of his death, which was received by telegram from London, will come, nevertheless, as a shock to many. Mr. Skottoway was born in the Isle of Man, and served his first apprenticeship to banking with the Douglas branch of the City of Glasgow Bank. He came to the East in 1883 as a member of the Chartered Bank at Shanghai, and in 1891 became Manager. His name will always be remembered in Shanghai as that of a generous patron of local sport, who he was very ready to encourage. In 1902 he gave a much-needed impetus to Association Football by presenting the St. John's Cup, which is now conducted with the League competition. In 1909 in conjunction with Mr. John Penrice he gave another Challenge Cup to be competed for by International teams. Mr. Skottoway's position gave him a recognized influence in the affairs of the Settlement, and he was at one time a member of the Municipal Council and Chairman of the China Association.

THE DRYDOCK "DECAY" HAS AGAIN BEEN PLACED IN COMMISSION AND THE COLLIER "ALEXANDER" WILL BE PLACED IN THE DUCK TO TEST IT, IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY LIABILITY TO THE CRUISE LINE'S OWNERS WHICH IT IS STATED WILL BE DETERMINED SOON AFTER ITS ARRIVAL IN MANILA.

DAVYS AND RUBBER SHARES.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.

To the course of the past few weeks we have received a number of protests from readers who cannot understand the attitude of their bankers with regard to Plantation Rubber Shares when these securities are tendered as collateral for advances. In certain instances, as gather from our correspondent's remarks, advances have been granted, but largely on very wide margin, and the share that is tendered is not regarded as first class securities in the Plantation Rubber Share Market. Similar securities, however, have been widely declined as satisfactory, considered by other banks, and there is no question that the general attitude of our leading South African joint stock institutions towards such shares when tendered has given rise to a considerable amount of uneasiness in the minds of many Rubber investors.

These shareholders argue, not unreasonably, it seems to us, that the shares in a well managed plantation company which is producing a highly profitable commodity and is paying handsome dividends ought to be regarded, when tendered as bankers' collateral, as at least of equal standing with the average home industrial share, and, in reality, better security, from a bank's standpoint, than many of the latter. With this view the great majority of banks are not in accord, and we have been assured that when managers agree to accept such high-grade Rubber shares they do so more on their knowledge of the customer's general financial position, (which it may safely be assumed is sound) than on his collateral. Indeed, if would be absurd to urge the claims of less reputable Rubber shares to be regarded as satisfactory collateral as such shares stand at the present moment, and we can readily understand reasons on the part of bank managers to so consider them in a number of instances brought under our notice by more or less indignant readers.

To expect a bank to grant anything resembling a reasonable advance upon shares which, although fully paid, are unquoted officially on the London or any provincial Stock Exchange, would be to expect too much, not only of a broker, but of human nature. Further, it is well for customers who by some strange perversion of reasoning, regard such request to bankers as business to remember that it is within the right of the prospective lender to say whether or no the proposed transaction is agreeable to him.

EMBARRASSED HOLDERS.

There are doubtless many Rubber investors at the present moment who have allowed their enthusiasm to outlive their discretion, or rather to have prevented them keeping a strict watch on their financial positions.

In the result, they find themselves holders, on a more or less extensive scale, of shares which from some cause or another are unmarketable and, from the fact that most of such issues are not yet fully paid or have not obtained a Stock Exchange settlement, are valueless as collateral. It is, however, highly probable that such individuals have among their holdings a fair percentage of the older Rubber issues, which are not only fully paid, but represent promising enterprises that have been producers for some years, earning and paying good and always improving dividends, and are quoted on the Stock Exchange. It would be absurd to urge such individuals under such circumstances that a man might with confidence approach his banker with the object of raising money on these latter shares, in order that he might meet unpaid calls due, or to provide against such calls in the immediate future. The margin, however, which the banks willing to entertain such a proposal at all insist on is so large that the average shareholder is liable to find the advance insufficient for his needs. It may be argued, of course, that no man ought to have allowed himself to get into such a position—but it is easy to be wise after the event.

As one result of this disinclination of banks to accept Rubber shares as collateral, the pressure to sell the newer and less-known shares has been appreciably increased, while a little of the realising of the easily marketable issues has been due to the necessity, on the part of otherwise firm holders, of providing themselves with ready cash. *Stralsund Times*.

SEARCH FOR OPIUM.

CHINESE CREWS QUARTERS OVERHAULED.

An effort to fight the opium traffic to a finish, the treasury department has ordered the customs inspectors here to seize every scrap, to the smallest pill, of opium that they can find in the quarters of the Chinese crews of the oriental liners, reports the *S. F. Cell* of today.

The order was carried out for the first time yesterday on the Japanese liner *Choya Maru* and the Pacific Mail liner *Manchuria*, and it is doubtful if the commands of the Celestial victims could be translated into English that would be allowed to pass through the United States mail.

The misdeeds of the Chinese employed on the trans-Pacific liner *China* are opium. When the Chinese firemen comes up from the stockhole the first use he makes of his watch below is to roll and cook a pill or

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The annual report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at noon, is as follows:-

To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

Gentlemen.—The directors have to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910.

The net profits for that period, including £1,028,037.01, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due 3,360,139.71

By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1909	£2,018,987.94
Amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1910, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due 3,360,139.71	£5,389,127.67
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	
To balance £1,500,000 @ ex 2/- £15,000,000.00 (invested in sterling securities) £5,000,000.00	
By balance 31st December, 1909, £1,500,000 @ ex 2/- £15,000,000.00	
SILVER RESERVE FUND.	
To Balance £16,000,000.00	
By Balance 31st December, 1909, £16,000,000.00	
By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account 500,000.00	
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	
To Balance £16,000,000.00	

THE S.S. "TAIWAN".

LAST TAIL SHAFT AND PROPELLER.

From information received from the owners of the ss. Taiwan, which left Hongkong some six or seven weeks ago for Mauritius, and is now on her return journey to this port, we understand that the vessel is now tied up in the anchorage of Maté in the Seychelles Islands, having lost her propeller and tail-shaft whilst voyaging in rough weather from Mauritius to that group. According to the telegraphic messages received, the steamer has to remain at Maté until the necessary propeller and tail-shaft have been made here by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company before she is able to proceed upon her voyage Hongkongwards.

Before the Taiwan, left Hongkong, she underwent an extensive overhaul by the Dock Company and was appraised as seaworthy the surveyors, both private and governmental.

TO ALL APPEARANCES

There is a certain amount of doubt about the whole of the cable messages that have been received, so far, concerning the details of the disaster. But there appears to be little doubt that the Taiwan is in a pretty tight place. If for Maté we read Mahébourg, the latter is a town on the S.E. coast of Mauritius, boasting an excellent harbour. In the quiet waters of this apparently desirable anchorage, it is quite possible that Captain Jenkins may continue to get the new propeller fitted by lifting the cargo or ballast to the fore-and-aft and thereby raising the tunnel-shaft clear of the water. If not, the long and laborious task of towage to the dry dock in Hongkong will have to be resorted to. So far as we can gather, there is no docking accommodation in the near neighbourhood of the Taiwan's present whereabouts; but we trust to see her coming back into Hongkong port with flying colours and little the worse for her escapade among the islands of the Archipelago.

CHIAP RICH IN CANTON.

EXTENSION OF RELIEF MEASURE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th August. On the 7th instant a meeting of the committee of the Canton Cheap Rice Distribution Bureau took place for the purpose of discussing the advisability of discontinuing the cheap sale of rice on the 10th instant, on which date the distribution was to cease as originally fixed. The director of the Bureau said that 27,000,000 catties of rice were imported from foreign countries and during the last two months 16,700,000 catties were sold at cheap prices to supply the wants of the people, and there is at present a stock of some 9,000,000 catties left unsold. This quantity of grain will be delivered to rice merchants to be disposed of for the Bureau, if the cheap distribution is to be stopped on the above date, it was proposed by Mr. Kung Shiu Chau that the cheap rice distribution should be continued for one month more, in order to dispose of the remaining stock of rice. He asked how much money would be required for one month's extension of the cheap distribution. The director estimated that it required some twenty thousand taels for the proposed extension. After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed to adopt the proposal as suggested by Mr. Kung. It was also decided to approach the committee of the Flood Relief Funds to appropriate a sum of twenty thousand taels from the funds for the purpose and also to request the officials to grant a certain sum of money from the Government treasury in aid of the relief measure.

The proceeds realised from the distribution of cheap rice in Canton during the two days of the 8th and 9th instant were as follows:—

Easter Sheds, \$1,667; Western Sheds, \$1,533; Woogba Sheds, \$1,703; and Honam Sheds, \$1,136. During the two days the amount realised from the sale of cheap rice to the villagers was almost \$7,000 each day.

The sales on the 7th instant were:—Eastern Sheds, \$1,078; Western Sheds, \$1,452; Woogba Sheds, \$1,703; and Honam Sheds, \$1,136. On the same day a sum of about \$6,000 worth of rice was collected from the villagers who came to Canton to obtain the supply of the necessary commodity.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR FORTHCOMING NIGHT FETE.

The V.R.C. is holding their second night fete on Saturday, 17th inst., at 9 p.m. The programme is an attractive one and should prove a greater success than the first which took place last week. It is a pity that the Committee have not seen fit to include a 100 Yards Scratch Race in the programme, as this will be one of the important events in the Inter-colonial Carnival between Shanghai and Hongkong, and an event likely to be extremely interesting.

The programme is as follows:—

Two Lengths Handicap, Diving for Objects, Four Lengths Handicap, Egg and Spoon Race, One Length, Find Your Partner, Team Race, Swimming in Pairs, Water Polo.

PEKINGISH COLLOQUIAL.

A NEW POCKET DICTIONARY BY SIR WALTER C. HILLIER.

Sir Walter Caine Hillier, K.C.M.O., C.M., late Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government, left Peking for Home on the 24th ultime, but before departing from the scene of his labours he left behind a very ingenious Memorial in the shape of an English-Chinese Pocket Dictionary, in the Peking Colloquial, a copy of which we have to acknowledge receipt of from the American Presbyterian Mission Press of Shanghai. Before leaving the Capital, Sir Walter Hillier was entertained to a banquet by the officials of the Walupu, the duties of chairman being assumed by H.E. Tsoo Chia Lai, Acting President of the Board. As showing the esteem in which his services to the Imperial Government were held, it may be mentioned that prior to his leave he was decorated with the Star, and Class, 1st Division, Double Dragon. From the nature of his training and matured work in the Far East, no man could be more qualified to compile a volume of the nature of this now under review. Sir Walter Hillier was

BORN IN HONGKONG

in 1849 and came of Consular stock. After being educated in England, he came out to China again as student interpreter in 1867, was appointed Chinese Secretary at Peking from 1885 till 1889; Consul-General in Korea from the till 1890. In 1900 he was Adviser to the Military Forces in China, and in 1901 he assumed the duties of Professor of Chinese at King's College London.

The new Dictionary will be found to be of great service by all students of Peking Colloquial. Although a strictly "pocket" it contains within its covers over 700 pp. in his introduction, Sir Walter states that many of the tone marks attached to the phonetic rendering of the Chinese words in the volume differ from those assigned to them in the dictionaries. These apparent discrepancies are intentional, the tones being given as they applied, or appear to the ear of the compiler to be applied, by natives of Peking; and he points out that, unless the tones here given are adhered to, many of the expressions would be unintelligible to a Pekingese, thus affording an answer to the criticism that the value of the book, whatever it may be, is materially reduced by its strictly

LOCAL CHARACTER.

No colloquial dictionary can be correct in tone or in idiom for more than a limited area. In Tibet, for instance, only some 60 miles from Peking, expressions are in use which are not understood by natives of the Capital, whilst hundreds of words are pronounced, not only differently but in a different tone to the same words in the metropolitan area, and the farther one goes from what may fairly be considered the centre of the "Mandarin" dialect, the more frequently will expressions be met with that are either not known to

NATIVES OF PEKING

or are employed by them in another sense. A dictionary of Mandarin Colloquial is an impossibility, but since there are so many expressions common to all speakers of the official dialect that the author is hopeful that the present work put before the public will be of some utility in all places in which that dialect is spoken in some form or another. There is this, at least, to be said in favour of the Peking dialect—that it is probably intelligible over a wider area than any other form of Mandarin, and the speaker of Pekingese will command respect and attention wherever he goes, provided that he speaks correctly.

Sir Walter also gives instructions for guiding the student in acquiring the dialect and the tones. In the vocabulary there are more than 20,000 words and phrases given. Each page is arranged in three narrow columns—the first giving the English, the second the romanised Chinese, and the third the Chinese character. The work of compiling this Dictionary must have been stupendous, and its author is to be congratulated on the successful accomplishment of his task. If there is one fault to be found with the book, it is certainly not in regard to its literary contents, but to the quality of the paper used by the printer; that leaves something to be desired.

Anglo-Chinese Pocket Dictionary of Peking Colloquial. By Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.O., C.M. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st August, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1909. 1910. 1910. 1910.

Tyam... 12' 4" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 5" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 6" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 7" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 8" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 9" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 10" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 11" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 12" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 13" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 14" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 15" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 16" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 17" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 18" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 19" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 20" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 21" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 22" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 23" below overflow

Tyam... 12' 24" below overflow

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ALLEGED BREACH OF BILL
OR LADING.

SHIPMENT OF HIDES FROM PENANG.

11th inst.
Before Mr. Justice Haseland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Sun San Yen firm sued the Navigations General Steamship Company to recover the sum of \$701.50 as damages for alleged breach of the conditions of a bill of lading whereby 21 hides were shipped from Penang to Hongkong on board the defendant's steamer, *Archibald*, in November last. Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. C. G. Aphramson, instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the defendant.

Mr. Looker stated that the defendants in their pleadings admitted that the hides when shipped at Penang were not in good order and condition and therefore he asked the Court to hold that he had made out a *prima facie* case. He quoted authorities in support of his contention.

His Lordship disallowed Mr. Looker's application.

In opening the case, Mr. Looker stated that they shipped on board the *Archibald* 21 bales of hide from Penang to Hongkong. There was a constant stream of leather flowing from Penang, Singapore and Siam. When they were put on board ship at Penang the leather was red to the eye and in good order and condition but on arrival at Hongkong the outside of the leather was found to be black instead of red. Evidence was taken on commission at Penang, but nothing came out in the evidence to prove that the leather was in good order and condition. Evidence having been called, the case was adjourned.

A LEAP OVERBOARD.

SMART RESCUE IN SULPHUR CHANNEL.

11th inst.
The s.s. *Gregory Apac* (Captain S. H. Belloc) left Hongkong at half-past six o'clock last night for Singapore. As she was going through the Sulphur Channel at Giese Island, the Apac steamer passed the incoming Hongkong-Macao s.s. *Hing Lee* (Captain Moussey). When the two vessels were abreast a Chinese passenger on the *Gregory Apac* leaped over the side. Apparently the man had changed his mind about going to Singapore and took the opportunity to leave the ship when the passing *Hing Lee* offered him a chance of being picked up and taken back to Hongkong. His disappearance does not appear to have been noticed from the bridge of the *Apac*, but the man's action was observed by Captain Moussey, who immediately swung round his steamer, whilst a boat was lowered and sent to the rescue. The man was smartly picked up but even then was in an exhausted condition. The *Hing Lee* then proceeded to her wharf, where the loughsome man was handed over to Detective-Sergeant Murphy and taken into police custody.

NEW E. AND A. LINER.

LAUNCH OF THE "ST. ALBANS."

At high water on the 10th May Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., their largest, steamship from their South Yard a new steamer, designed and built for the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, Ltd., London. The new vessel has been named *St. Albans*, and is 180 ft. in length, with a gross tonnage of about 1,450 tons, and she will trade between Australia and the East. Accommodation for about 62 first-class passengers is provided for in commodious state-rooms, arranged for one and two persons, on the bridge-deck and upper decks, and for 30 second-class passengers in large four-bunk rooms at the after-end of the bridge space. The first-class public rooms include a spacious and well-lighted dining saloon, a tastefully furnished drawing-room, and a comfortable smoke-room. The second-class passengers are provided with comfortably-furnished dining saloon, lounge, and smoke-room. Accommodation for European steerage passengers has been arranged in the poop space, and Chinese steerage on the main deck forward.

As the vessel is intended for service in tropical climates, special attention has been given to the ventilation of the passenger accommodation throughout the vessel. The cargo space is divided into four holds, and one of these has been insulated and prepared for the carriage of frozen meat, while the twelfth deck space over this hold has also been insulated, and fitted up for meat and fruit cargoes and perishable stores. For the preservation of these cargoes and stores a plant of refrigerating machinery has been installed. Each of the holds is furnished with a large hatchway, suitably equipped with steam winches, derricks, and other appliances necessary for expeditiously handling general cargo.

The propelling machinery consists of a set of triple expansion engines, having all the most modern improvements and auxiliaries, and supplied with steam from four single-ended steel cylindrical multi-tubular boilers working under forced draught. The vessel has been built under special survey for the highest class in Lloyd's, and fulfills the requirement of the British Board of Trade.

CHINESE IN THE STRAITS.

HONGKONG ARRANGEMENT GIVES GOOD RESULTS.

The annual report of Mr. G. J. Stauder, secretary for Chinese Affairs, has been published and shows that the total number of immigrants from China in 1909 was 15,753, the lowest number for the last 10 years, and 1,700 less than the figure for 1908—a decrease of 1.1 per cent. The decrease in 1908 was attributed to the imposition of 14 and 10 days' quarantine during the second and third quarters of the year. The continued decrease in 1909, he says, can only be attributed to trade depression on this side and to good harvest in China.

The arrivals in Penang numbered 43,353, a decrease of 86 per cent. below the number in 1908. The number of unpaid passengers, i.e., of persons who obtain free passage to the Colony in consideration of entering into contracts for service on arrival in the Colony, was 13,375, a further decrease of 225 or 1.6 per cent.

The proportion of unpaid passengers to total number of adult male immigrants remained the same as in 1908. Of these unpaid passengers 5,625 signed contracts; 971 were released by relatives and friends; 339 were returned to China; 24 were dismissed in Singapore; 220 abandoned on landing or from death, and nine died. There were 371 immigrants remaining in depots on the 1st December, 1909. The arrangement with the Hongkong Government, by which no arrival from there is to receive a dock here, as an unpaid passenger unless he has previously acknowledged his indebtedness before the Registrar General, Hongkong, has contributed to work with good results.

The chief feature of lab. for which contracts were signed was—Miners 7,600, agricultural labourers 1,800, general labour 1,200, porters 1,200, sawyers, lumber and firwood cutters 500, mechanics and artisans 2,200, domestic and shop coolies 1,200, sailors, fishermen, etc. 300 and miscellaneous 1,150, a total of 16,071.

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CANTON OPium TAX.

BRITISH CONSUL ACCOUNTABLE FOR PRESENT POSITION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

PIRACY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—It seems certain that the repair of bandits and kidnappers at Colowan has been annihilated. These enemies of the human race have cunningly used the weapons provided by ignorance, prejudice and racial acquisitiveness.

The secret and peaceful side of those immoral associations which under various guise are daring enough to invoke Heaven and Earth as the patrons of a studied course of anti-social infamy has enabled piracy to make a mock of the laws which are supposed to safeguard the Chinese unit of Society—the family—and even in these days of ironclad boats, that can travel at the speed of an express train, to defy the forces of civilised order. The bare attempt, made by the leaders of these secret societies to misrepresent the action of the Portuguese Naval and Military Forces, and to distort the already sufficiently sad truth into the worse than dangerous falsehood that the quarrel was between Europeans and Chinese has, I rejoice to be able to say, it utterly failed. A few ill-informed Chinese have been deluded into imagining that the rescue of a considerable number of their own countrymen from the cruel and blood-stained hands of a gang of ruthless pirates, was an act of aggression by Europeans on peaceable, inoffensive sons of man. The distressed mother who, torn with grief, implored the aid of the Portuguese to save her only son from the power of the kidnapping demons who infested the neighbourhood of Macao, should be the truest witness of the folly and baseness of so shameless an accusation. There has been published a list of rescued Chinese. Not that excitement has had time to cool down there can surely be but one opinion about the Colowan affair. Time was when a pirate might be put to death anywhere and by anybody, as *hostis humani generis*. The pirate is the enemy of every human being. He has deliberately chosen this wicked road. Anyone who destroys him is doing good service to the human race. The Colowan business is a subject of congratulation to Portugal as to China. The Portuguese have destroyed a nest of devils, the Chinese are glad and grateful for their energetic action. There has been much deplorable talk about questions of territorial jurisdiction, international difficulty, and diplomatic disagreement. I confidently assert that the destruction of the Colowan pirates will prove a step towards a state of genuine good feeling and a real *amicus cordis* between China and Portugal. Not all the malice of the Ko Lue Hui and the Tsoi Ti Hui and their associates will avail against the united sense of Justice and love of Peace which equally distinguish the "ch'iu-ch'iu" of China and the *hidalgo* of Portugal.—Yours, etc.

BRITISHER.
Kowloon, 9th August.

A RECORD ACTION.

MENTIONED BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

10th inst.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Haseland, Acting Puisne Judge, sitting as a Full Court this morning, Mr. M. W. Stadel, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, mentioned the case which had recently occupied several useful hearings. Counsel stated that he understood that a day was desirable for the re-hearing of the case, in which Li Pui Choi, alias Li Shek Pau, alias Li Hing Wai, sought to have a decision delivered on the 4th June last, so far as it affected the Ma Shing Tong issue reversed. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Slade asked for an adjournment.

The Chief Justice—What case is this?

Mr. Slade—This is the action which occupied 56 days to hear. We are appealing from the judgment of the learned Judge who tried the action. I don't know whether the other side wishes to appeal with regard to certain issues.

If they appeal, the hearing will occupy fifteen days. If not, it might be possible to get through in ten days.

The Chief Justice—It seems rather moderate.

Mr. Slade—At any rate, it will not occupy anything like the former period. (Laughter.) It could not.

The Chief Justice—I will give you the 2nd of November.

Mr. Slade—Of course, there will be some interruptions on Friday, when the Summary Court will be sitting. On that day there will be a half-day hearing. Saturday will also have to be taken into account.

The Puisne Judge—How many days will the hearing occupy?

Mr. Slade—Ten days at least. I'll put that as the minimum.

Mr. Potter—I ask that the appellant should furnish security for costs.

The Chief Justice—That's a matter of detail. The question will be settled in due course. I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Potter—As your Lordship pleases.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

MANAGING DIRECTORS RESIGNATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th August.

Taoist Wei Han, Managing-Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section), has tendered to the Viceroy his resignation from his post, and it has been accepted by the Viceroy. The reason for Taoist Wei Han severing his connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway is reported to be the receipt of a despatch from the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking which is alleged to contain comments on his actions which are considered unsatisfactory by the Board. H. E. Yuan has appointed Taoist Shiu to fill the vacancy.

(Taoist Wei Han will be best recalled in Hongkong for his statesmanlike speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hongkong University. There is no doubt that the address created a very favourable impression on his hearers, and his resignation from the directorship of the Canton-Kowloon Railway will be generally regretted by the British and foreign communities in Hongkong.—Ed. H.K.T.)

ANOTHER ENTRANCE TO BE MADE.

ACCORDING TO THE JAPAN MAIL final plans have been drafted for connecting Port Arthur into a suitable commercial harbour. The idea is to cut a wide canal across the isthmus of Tigris' Tail, and thus create a new entrance anomaly for naval purposes. Pending the completion of this cutting, a large wharf will be built in the west harbour and the approaches to it will be dredged. The sum required for the first year's operation of these works is £1 million yen.

This is not a new idea, by any means, as a similar proposition was advanced during Russia's occupation of the old Chinese port. Why the scheme was not carried out is a mystery, as it would have given the Russian war vessels an alternative exit and entrance during the blockade of the port and enabled them to make flank attacks on Admiral Togo's ships.

Mr. Potter—Absolutely *bene-fide*.

The Chief Justice—Oh, yes, I only mentioned it for his future guidance.

REGISTRAR'S ACTION ALLIED TO BY CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the course of the partnership action in the Supreme Court this afternoon, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, said it was perfectly clear that some rule would have to be made for the future preservation of legal documents. He understood that the Registrar of the Supreme Court had now drawn up a report. They would have to be more careful in future.

Mr. Slade—it was a perfectly *bene-fide* action by the Registrar on account of the furious destruction by white ants.

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The Siberian mail was delivered in London on 9th inst.

Mr. T. Sutherland joined the Volunteer Corps on the 9th August.

Sgt. C. C. Picquet, of the Engineers Company, H. K. V. C., is permitted to resign with effect from the 2nd August.

A CHINESE cook was bound over in the sum of \$15 at the Magistracy on Tuesday for using abusive language.

CAPT. Krebs, the Superintendent of the Norddeutscher Lloyd for the East, is now in Hongkong, on a visit, chiefly in connection with the grounding of the s.s. *Thawar*.

SIR W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. (Elswick) will receive a contract for a training cruiser for China similar to that contracted for by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim.

SIR Charles and Lady Dodgson, and Miss Dodgson have left London for the Continent and will not be back until the end of September, reports *The London Express* of July 15.

Miss Ruby Holtstein, of No. 33, Wyndham Street, has reported in the Police the loss of silver-ware and other articles valued at \$160 between the hours of 8.30 and 9.30 last night.

CASES of cholera have broken out at Koh-sing recently and some deaths have occurred. Fever at the present time is very prevalent among the inhabitants of both the Eastern and Western coast-lines.

EIGHT masters of steam-launches were fined \$5 each in the Police Court this morning for making fast to the s.s. *Laird* while the vessel was under way. Thirteen others appeared on the same charge but were discharged with a caution.

James Alexander Winds, a Singaluree jeweller, was brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax in the Police Court on Thursday for being in alleged unlawful possession of a charm. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$50.

The coxswain of the Hongkong Hotel steam-launch was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Tuesday with making fast his steam-launch to the s.s. *Ernest Simon* while the vessel was under way. The case was adjourned.

Viceroy Chang Jui-chih has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance, proposing in view of the financial stringency in Shanghai to issue some transferable bonds. The ministry disapproves the idea for fear it may give rise to abuses.

GUNNER J. J. S. Kennedy of No. 3 Company, Hongkong Volunteers, is granted leave of absence 4 weeks with effect from the 1st August. Sergeant M. E. Wright of No. 3 Company is granted leave of absence for 12 months with effect from the 1st August.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., R. W. McCabe was the Shanghai 100 Yards Swimming Championship in 71 seconds, with E. Price a close second. N. H. Alves secured third place. This took place in the International Swimming Bath in the Northern Settlement.

In Thailand hears that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has commissioned Mr. Stubbs, the Colonial Office, to come up to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to report on the sabres question and also the continuation of the per cent. allowance.

On Sunday last, a native broke into a shop-case and stole a large quantity of clocks and time-pieces valued at \$15. The alleged culprit appeared at the Magistracy on Tuesday and was committed for trial. The case against the receiver of the stolen articles was remanded.

A CHINESE telegram says that the British Minister in Peking recently complained to the Chinese Government of the laxity of the opium prohibition in China and the Waiwupu replied that opium had decreased by seven-tenths in the interior. The Minister demanded to be shown proofs, which the Waiwupu was unable to supply.

H. T. Hobas entertained of a speedy improvement in the financial situation at Shanghai received a setback last week with the report of the failure of a prominent Chinese firm to stave off. It would seem as if the community must recocoule itself to the prospect of severe financial stringency extending over several months.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 7th August, 1910.—

Library Museum

Non-Chinese 339 114
Chinese 156 4,877

Total 495 1,991

It is stated in Chinese sources in Peking that the trade of Manchuria is now in a flourishing state and several Shu-ghai and Hongkong firms are establishing branches in different parts of the province, at Harbin, Chang-eruan, and Moukden. It is also stated that some more of the foreign banks are opening agencies at these places. Two banks already have agencies.

The *Danlod Daily Mail* says—it is understood in shipping circles that Ho Yutin's s.s. *Yatting*, which was chartered by the China Steam Navigation Co., only for a short period, will be another trip complete her charter and will be taken to the run. Unlike the other vessels of the Company she is used in the cargo trade and only a very few passengers come and go by her. This ship is spoken of as one of the best in the harbour.

THE *Salon Opinions* says that two competitors are in the running for the French Far East mail services under the new contract which begins from July 27, 1912. The Mess. series Maritimes have tendered for renewal of their existing contract under revised conditions. Three French shipping companies at Marseilles have syndicated with another company to send in rival tenders. The syndicate will be content with lower subsidies and offers the Government a share in the profits.

WHEN the *Serawati* arrived at Macau on 6th last, from Lao-ug, Samar, she was at once levied upon by the sheriff of the city at the petition of Guilever Hermans to satisfy part of a large claim amounting to \$14,700 that firm has against Orla Hermanos who, it is claimed, is the owner of the ship and the cargo. Soon after the seizure of the ship and its cargo valued at about \$16,000 was made, Messrs. Behn Meyer and Company who are claimants to be the owners of the vessel, entered a protest against the levy, made up a protest in court to deposit a guarantee for the liberation of the cargo so that it may be landed. The claim is still before the court and will come up for trial this coming week—G. W. M.

The English Mail of the 9th July has been delivered in London on the 6th inst.

THE inclusion of Remau in Upper Perak gave the latter district \$45,000 more revenue last year.

THE population of Perak is estimated to be 360,000 and of the New Territory, Upper Perak, it is about 3,000.

GENERAL Tzu-lisai and Admiral Suh have been ordered to attend the manoeuvres of the United States' Fleet on September 1.

ACCORDING to the *Holy Mail* this year's Federal and State reports will not, as previous ones, be published for general information.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman will act as Registrar of Trade Marks, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher or until further notice.

Mr. E. A. Irving will act as Registrar General during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin or until further notice, with effect from the 5th inst.

THE Sanitary Board is inviting the assistance of householders in the anti-malaria campaign in Hongkong. A notice to this effect appears elsewhere in this issue.

THE King's executive empowering Mr. G. E. Anderson to act as Consul-General for the United States at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, entitled an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1909.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 23rd July, 1910, amounted to 7,387,97 tons and the sales, during the period, to 15,731.89 tons.

THE Order-in-Council imposing an additional rate on the villagers of Tai Hang and Chai Wan, in consequence of the destruction of trees in that place and its neighbourhood, are revoked as from and from the 10th day of September next.

THE *Lowther Gazette* fund has been closed with Rs. 13,993. It is proposed to send an amount to Mrs. Ramsay, widow of the second engineer, at Sunderland, sufficient for her present pressing needs, putting the balance in trust for the permanent advantage of the widow and her children.

AT EXCITEMENT the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Irving, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, to be an official member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin or until further notice.

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AN explosion in a fire-works factory at Samatra the other day resulted in a terrible fatality. A Japanese workman handled a bomb so recklessly that it exploded. He, another Japanese, and a Chinaman—the only persons in the factory—were so shockingly injured that they died in a few hours in fearful agony.

A DUTCH reconstituting party has reached the central mountain range of Nevelaerde New Guinea at a point where the loftiest peaks rise no higher than about 9,000 feet. An exploring expedition will now try to cross the island by this route. Vines yielding guano perhaps have been met with in that quarter.

THE master of the British s.s. *Taming* reports that on the 28th July at 6.30 a.m. in Lat. 10° 43' N., Long. 118° 27' E. he passed a conical skeleton buoy with a diamond on top. The top-sides and diamond were painted green and hoisted red. The buoy was in good condition, and did not appear to have been long adrift.

GARDEN Lot No. 37, adjoining I.L. No. 172, on Conduit Road, and having no area of about 1,25 square feet, was sold by public auction at the Public Works Department, on Monday afternoon. It was sold to Messrs. Leigh and Orange, architects, who were acting on behalf of Sir Hormujiro Mody, for \$616, below \$20 above the upper price. The annual Crown rent attached to the lot is \$18.

WE are informed that the Yokohama office of the C.P.R. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of China*, which left Vancouver on the evening of the 27th July, reporting all well and that the commander expects to reach Yokohama at 6.00 p.m. on the 30th instant. The picture of the bridge, with the official party across the border, delimiting the boundary, is exceptionally good.

A TELEGRAM has been sent by an anti-opium society in Foochow to the vernacular paper, stating that success has been attained in the prohibition of opium, and that poppy plantations have been suppressed. It says that imperial permission was obtained to forbid the import of opium from other provinces, but that opium dealers have smuggled opium into the place; and when it was seized, they invoked, by misrepresentation, an order from the Ministry of Finance to release the rightful seizure.

Much indignation was caused by this action, and a public meeting was called to form an Anti-Opium Society to oppose the dealers' attempts. The society invokes the assistance of the Press in its object.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

Banks. Average Specie in Amount. Reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$4,147,447 \$1,000,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 10,958,589 12,000,000 National Bank of China, Limited, 31,703 nil.

Total, \$15,332,739 16,000,000

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 13 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for public purposes. Ordinance No. 14 of 1910.—An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Three hundred and four thousand five hundred and thirty-three Dollars and thirty-two cents to defray the charges of the Year 1909.

Mr. A. E. Lewis, the well-known Ipoh mining expert, has left for Johore to prospect tin-bearing land there.

Mr. C. Bridges, of Jebog Estate, is leaving at the end of the month to take over Batang Banar Estate in Negri Sembilan.

EIGHTEEN Chinese appeared at the Magistracy on Monday for gambling at No. 17, Salt Street. The two keepers were fined \$5, each and the rest \$1 each.

THREE Indians were fined \$1 each in the Police Court on Monday morning for travelling second-class on the Star Ferry launch with third-class tickets.

MR. E. Tolleson will take the place of Mr. W. G. Lay as Postal Commissioner in Shanghai. Mr. Lay will shortly take long furlough, leaving for England early in October.

THERE were no less than 129 prisoners confined in the cells of Victoria Gaol on Monday. Looks as if the weather has a decided effect on criminology in Hongkong.

IN connection with the Sungari River Agreement Russia surrenders her exclusive rights of navigation on the Sungari in accordance with the open door principles of the Russo-Japanese Convention.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD youth was awarded two stripes of the birch and 48 hours' detention at the Magistracy on Monday morning for snatching a \$1 bill and a purse containing \$1 from the person of a Chinaman.

TEN Indians who were passengers on board the s.s. *Cathay* from Calcutta were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Monday with the larceny of 41 sovereigns from another Indian. The case was dismissed.

THE despatch ship *Alacrity* is to be recommended for another spell of duty with the China Squadron, and Commander Alexander Lowdell, who has been her skipper since February last, will pay her off and recommend her.

THE native who is charged with the alleged theft of \$10 worth of jewellery from Miss Hilda Hailes at the Empire Cinematograph in January last was again brought up at the instance of Sergeant Willis at the Magistracy on Monday. The case was remanded.

CEMENT to the value of \$1,384,202 was imported into the Philippines during the year 1909. These figures represent only a small fraction of the total for the concrete construction, as they do not include the cost of the aggregate and construction expenses.

A NATIVE was charged at the Magistracy on Monday with the larceny of four pieces of silver-ware, the property of Mr. C. Laiteau. He was given six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. The man was also found to have returned from his absconde, and was awarded a further term of six months.

MR. E. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese Minister in Washington, will be appointed to the new post of Adviser to the Waiwupu, Prince Tzu-Tao, who has arrived in Peking, will probably be appointed Adviser to the Army and similarly Prince Tsai-Hsun may be appointed Adviser to the Navy.

THE following telegraphic information dated 19th August has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Malibachippeh oil Mine-Bosch-en-Landschapexploitation in Langkat, Ltd.—The quantity of Crude oil delivered to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., during the month of July was 9,479 tons.

THE Yam Senz Rubber Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum. The Company, own nearly 2,000 acres in Perak, of which 450 were under rubber cultivation at the end of last year, and 700 acres additional were to be planted by February last. For 1909-9, 15 per cent. was paid and a sum of £1,400 carried forward.

IT is wired to Caylon that The Straits Settlements (Bertam) Rubber Company, Ltd., pays a dividend of 10 per cent. for 1909-10. It is mentioned that for the year 1908-9 4 per cent. was paid in July 1909. £988 was written off Preliminary Expenses account and £1,036 was carried forward. For the year 1907-8 3 per cent. was paid.

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WE are informed that the Yokohama office of the C.P.R. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of China*, which left Vancouver on the evening of the 27th July, reporting all well and that the commander expects to reach Yokohama at 6.00 p.m. on the 30th instant. The picture of the bridge, with the official party across the border, delimiting the boundary, is exceptionally good.

A TELEGRAM has been sent by an anti-opium society in Foochow to the vernacular paper, stating that success has been attained in the prohibition of opium, and that poppy plantations have been suppressed. It says that imperial permission was obtained to forbid the import of opium from other provinces, but that opium dealers have smuggled opium into the place; and when it was seized, they invoked, by misrepresentation, an order from the Ministry of Finance to release the rightful seizure.

Much indignation was caused by this action, and a public meeting was called to form an Anti-Opium Society to oppose the dealers' attempts. The society invokes the assistance of the Press in its object.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st July, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

Banks. Average Specie in Amount. Reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$4,147,447 \$1,000,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 10,958,589 12,000,000 National Bank of China, Limited, 31,703 nil.

Total, \$15,332,739 16,000,000

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 13 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for public purposes. Ordinance No. 14 of 1910.—An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Three hundred and four thousand five hundred and thirty-three Dollars and thirty-two cents to defray the charges of the Year 1909.

COMMERCIAL.

August 12th, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadour & Co.:-

Allasarn 5/0

Anglo-Javas 7/15

Anglo-Malays 1/2

Balgowhies 1/4

Batu Tiga 1/2

Bukit Rajah (op.) 1/2

Carry United 1/20 prem.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURI & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,100,000 \$11,000 \$150,000}	- \$2,028,988	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	5 %	\$050 £19 1/-
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7	6	{ \$4,009 \$3,0,000}	-\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909 .....	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$254,383 \$102,787 \$125,000}	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	\$170 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 185,153 Tls. 140,586 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$124,248 \$105,249 \$713,985 \$1,000,000}	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$394,405 \$109,264}	-\$287,984	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$845 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,100,000 \$550,343 \$61,168}	-\$72,637	(\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$200 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$25	{ \$1,100,000 \$550,343 \$61,168}	-\$4,8406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited...	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	-\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$350 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited...	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$157,743 \$230,000 \$100,89 \$250,000}	Dr. \$3,777	5% for 1906 .....	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$617,500 \$103,545 \$19,100}	-\$20,766	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$27 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$138,100 \$720,000 \$100,000 \$71,350 \$62,681}	-\$7,537.8.2	Final of \$1½ for account 1910	8 %	\$31½ sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	25	25	{ \$138,100 \$720,000 \$100,000 \$71,350 \$62,681}	-\$193,994	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.154..... 3rd ln. of 2½ per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09 A dividend of 7 ½ for yr. ending 30.6.1910 A bonus of 5 %	5 %	\$62 sellers 94½ buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	21	21	{ \$10.000 \$10.000 \$5.000}	\$1,159	5% for 1906	5 %	\$24 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	{ \$1,100,000 \$83,610}	Dr. \$2,090	\$10 per share for 1903	6 %	\$167
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$520,000 \$83,610}	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$26 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited...	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$336 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,600,000	Tls. 6,024 for year ending 31.8.09 .....	...	Tls. 800 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$215,000 \$84,390 none}	-\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 16 Ps. 19
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd....	1,000,000	41	41	{ \$215,000 \$84,390 none}	none	5½ per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$7½
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	{ \$215,000 \$84,390 none}	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	41½	41½
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	41	41	{ \$215,000 \$84,390 none}	none	\$1 per share 13th dividend .....	...	\$7½ sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd	50,000	41	41	{ \$215,000 \$84,390 none}	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15 .....	...	41½ sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$264,847 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,75	First year .....	...	19½ sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd...	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$264,847 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,75	5½ for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$54 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$132,705 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,75	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909 .....	...	150
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,100,000 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,75	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all for 1/9/10	6½ %	Tls. 56
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited...	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 9,222 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,75	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 116
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 4,214 Tls. 6,024}	-\$1,75	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited.....	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000}	-\$1,75	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	6 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000}	-\$1,75	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	5 %	\$104 ½ sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000}	-\$1,75	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	5 %	\$182 ½ sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000}	-\$1,75	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	5 %	\$98½ sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000}	-\$1,75	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	5 %	\$32 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 63,969 Tls. 30,000 none}	-\$1,75	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6½ %	Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000 \$1,100,000}	-\$1,75	Final of \$1.80 making in all 3.80 per share for 1909	8½ %	\$39 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd...	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 10,991 Tls. 40,098 Tls. 30,000}	-\$1,75	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8½ %	Tls. 110
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$34,553 Tls. 8,272 Tls. 4,879}	-\$1,75	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$5 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd..	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 8,272 Tls. 4,879 Tls. 31,178}	-\$1,75	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.3.09	12 %	Tls. 57½
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 4,879 Tls. 31,178}	-\$1,75	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 68½
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 31,178 Tls. 10,991}	-\$1,75	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 340
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$648 Nil.	15 % per share for 1903 .....	...	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$648,000 none}	60 cents for 1909 .....	...	6 %	\$9 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,377 \$27.9	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	...	\$1.40 sellers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$547.8 \$26.9	80 cents for 1909 .....	...	9 %	\$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,893 \$1,893}	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09 .....	...	...	\$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	{ \$4,290 \$670	Final of 40 cents making it all 75 cents per share for 1909	6½ %	\$6½ sellers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,798 \$11,798}	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	10 %	\$14 sellers	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,798 \$11,798}	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	12 %	\$20 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$7,616 \$9,176	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 %	\$135 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,616 \$9,176}	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 %	\$11 sellers	
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 316,682 Tls. 6,924}	and interim dividend of Tls. 12½ for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,393 ½	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitation in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000}	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5½ %	\$74 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$3,024 None}	None	5 %	\$16 buyers	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$18,640 None}	None .....	...	...
Philippines Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000}	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 165 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 5,450 Tls. 75,000}	First year .....	...	...	\$19 sellers
Societe des Pulges et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	50	25	{ none none}	None			

SONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected with August, 2010, 200 cts. per 3 Mex

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8285

英九月七日

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

大英

三月八日

50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....
Sterling.....\$15,000,000
Silver.....\$15,000,000
Total.....\$45,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

GOVERNOR OF DIRECTORS:
G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq.; S. A. Levy, Esq.

J. W. Bandow, Esq.; F. Lieb, Esq.

Andrew Forbes, Esq.; G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Esq.; H. A. Stiles, Esq.

G. R. Lissmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. Smith.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABE,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

[18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

.....6%.....11%

.....6%.....11%

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

[19]

YOKOHAMA SPECIAL BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$16,350,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWchwang.

OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR.

LYONS, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, TIB-LING, SHANGHAI.

CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months.....4% p.a.

.....6%.....11%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910.

[18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Pakow, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsinan, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank);

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warwicker & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern, a.m.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Kielburg,

Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayreuths Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. M. R. Rothschild & Sons,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1910.

[18]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 1% PER CENT. per annum.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABE,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

[18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$1,500,000
ABOUT MEK \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$1,500,000
ABOUT MEK \$1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEADLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND;

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED;

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates.—

For 3 months, 3% per cent. per annum

0 " " "

1 " " "

2 " " "

3 " " "

4 " " "

5 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

[19]

INSURANCE

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

C. Stephuris, Esq.

Lee Yung So, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

C. R. Burkitt, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. H. Nell, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$17,815,885.00

Assets.....\$1,615,750.00

Income for Year.....\$1,500,359.00

Insurance Fund.....\$216,819.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq., and the District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. Hong, Esq.

O. J. Laird, Esq.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

[18]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.Every 10 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.Every 10 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.Every 15 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.Every 15 minutes

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.Every 15 minutes

2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m.Every 10 minutes

2.50 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.Every 10 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.Every 15 minutes

3.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.Every 10 minutes

3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.Every 15 minutes

3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.Every 10 minutes

4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.Every 15 minutes

4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.Every 10 minutes

4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.Every 15 minutes

4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.Every 10 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.Every 15 minutes

5.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.Every 10 minutes</p

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S**E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

**GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PIN'S and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

DEATH.

On August 7, 1910, at Shanghai, Helene Chapeau, the beloved sister of Marcel and Albert Chapeau, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Advices by the mail from Shanghai to-day bring more reassuring news of the financial situation in the Northern Settlement, which unfortunately, by reason of the intimate tradal relations between Hongkong and the northern port, has not failed to reflect its influence on local native financial circles. The suspension of payment by two native commercial houses of good repute in Hongkong was the direct outcome of the financial stringency of the branch houses in Shanghai; for, so far as Hongkong business was concerned, there was nothing to imperil the final stability of the houses that have since closed their doors. The fear that other Hongkong Chinese houses, having commercial interests on a more or less extensive scale with Shanghai, might also be tottering may now be partially allayed by the brighter outcome at the latter port, as a result of the timely assistance which the foreign and Ta Ching Banks have rendered to the Shanghai Bankers' Guild to avert a general financial cataclysm. During Friday and Saturday, so we learn from the columns of the local *Times*, there was a gradual return of confidence as the money borrowed by the Shanghai Taotai gradually came into circulation. The available funds have been divided among such reliable Chinese banks as have been recommended by the Bankers' Guild. They have in turn handed it over for circulation by other banks, with the result that the whole market has felt the benefit of it. Steps are being taken to make an early settlement of the affairs of the three insolvent banks—Cheng Yuen, Chao Kang and Chien Yu, but their accounts are so complicated that the process is not an easy one. Mr. Chen, whose bankruptcy brought on the present situation, is still in the custody of the Mixed Court Magistrate who is preparing a statement of Mr. Chen's obligations and assets. There are some other banks which are solvent, but have refused payment of bank orders, but it is understood that immediate payment will be made as soon as the condition of the failed bank is discovered. The Committee of the Bankers' Guild as well as the officers of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce are busily engaged every day with the Taotai and his deputies in trying to unravel the difficulties of the accounts of the three banks. This is not the first occasion upon which our Northern neighbours have fallen into civil straits. We have sufficient confidence in the ability of the men at the helm there to tide over the difficulty and with the wonderful inherent revitalising power of the merchants and traders that a way will be found for them to emerge from the present difficult situation if poorer yet, nevertheless, wiser men.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa
DOCK CO., LTD.****H. F. YEARE REPORT.**

The report and balance sheet for half-year, January 1st, June 30th, 1910, to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary half-yearly meeting to be held at the town office, Queen's Buildings, on Monday, 2nd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, is as follows:—

Gentlemen—the directors beg to submit report and balance sheet, for half-year ended 30th June, 1910.

After paying expenses, interest, Crown rent, insurance, legal expenses, directors' and auditors' fees, and all charges, there remains a net profit, for the half-year's working of \$ 16,174.34

Added to which is the sum brought forward from last account 131,765.92

Leaving available the sum of \$ 148,940.05 During the six months we completed 13 vessels consisting of steam launches, motor boats and lighters, also several marine boilers and a large amount of forgings and castings. Presently under construction we have 2 steamers, 4 steam-launches, 2 motor boats, 16 railway carriages, also a large number of marine boilers, four of which are for the s.s. *Hungshan*.

Sevice lauch *Kia* has been sold at a probable figure.

The work on No. 1 Dock Extension has proceeded rapidly, all excavation being practically finished. The Dock's dimensions are now sufficient to accommodate the largest ships visiting Hongkong.

It will be noticed that the sum of \$21,000 hitherto standing at the credit of No. 1 Dock Extension Account, has been transferred to reserve, this being possible by the company having paid all expenses against the extension out of Revenue.

HENRY KESWICK,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET: 30TH JUNE, 1910.

	Liabilities.
Capital, £1,000 shares of \$10 each, fully paid up.....	\$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve fund	221,000.00
Marine insurance account	88,214.99
Sundry creditors	2,651,154.11
Balance of profit brought forward from last account	\$ 131,765.91
Profit for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910	16,174.34
	\$ 148,940.06
	\$ 50,000.00

Assets.

Value of Kowloon, Cosmopolitan and Aberdeen Docks, Buildings and Plant, including Floating Plant) as per last statement.....	\$ 3,507,550.29
Amount since paid on account of additions to Plant.....	3,666.64

\$ 3,511,226.53

No. 1 Dock Extension Account.

Amount paid as per last statement.....

Amount expended during six months.....

—1st January to 30th June, 1910

6,596.85

215,137.01

257,380.68

Sundry Debtors.....

Amount expended on Work in Progress, as at 31st June, 1910, less instalments received on account.....

144,473.22

M. Serial in Stock, at Book Value.....

881,157.72

\$ 5,010,309.16

REVENUE ACCOUNT: 30TH JUNE, 1910.

To Interest

To Rites and Taxes

To Crown Rent

To Insurance

To Directors' and auditors' fees

To Profit

\$ 105,456.49

By Net earnings

\$ 105,456.49

\$ 105,456.49

Kowloon Docks, 6th August, 1910.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.**HAQI OPIU COFFEE.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th August.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsu has received instructions from Peking calling for a report on the result of the prohibition of opium smoking in the province of Kwangtung. It is learnt that the report asked for is required to enable preparations to be made for the despatch of a Chinese delegate to attend the forthcoming International Opium Conference to be held at The Hague this year.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

A proposal has been submitted to the Viceroy by the Commander-in-Chief, Ching Pek Chik, advocating the installation of a telegraph line connecting the city of Ching Yen with the port of Swatow for the convenience of communication. The Viceroy has approved of the proposal and has given instructions to the Imperial Telegraph Administration to instal the line.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commandant-in-Chief of Kwangtung, Lung Chai Kwong, who arrived here a week ago, on certain official business, left here again on the 10th instant to return to Kwangtung.

NOTES BY THE WAY.**THE LATEST IDEA OF RAIN.**

The rain which burst with a vengeance in the early hours of Friday morning, besides augmenting the ever-diminishing water supply of the Colony, had also the unexpected effect of increasing my knowledge of popular superstitions, which are such a prominent feature of humanity, both among progressive and unprogressive races. The latest idea regarding Jupiter Pluvius has emanated from the intelligent brains of that no less intelligent individual community known as the house-boy, and is, unlike so good many of my fellow-creatures, I am loath to keep the good fortune to myself, I pass it on to my readers, as food wherewith to replenish their ever-expanding knowledge. On the authority of the individual in question, it would appear that every time old Jupiter lets loose his heavenly hose, the phenomenon is nothing more or less than a spirit of vengeance evinced by the terrible God of Revenge. The thunder-storms are the work of that same Deity, who by way of a wrathful demonstration of the Colony's wickedness occasionally seeks to proclaim his anger by hammering on the floor of Heaven with a terrible instrument. Then again, when his anger has been appeased a bit, the supreme One above sends down huge buckets of water in order to wash out the final stains left on Mother Earth by the general wickedness of her inhabitants. It strikes me that one solitary specimen of those wonderful buckets would fetch a fortune at Christie's—but I fancy like all the other things which are exalted to the skies by devout missionaries as pertaining to no less a place than Heaven, the existence of the heavenly receptacles is the work of an imagination which is inclined to soar into ethereal flights.

THE STORY OF THE CABBAGE.

This bucket question reminds me of an equally wonderful cabbage which at one time is said to have existed in America. A party of Americans were gathered at the bar of a certain grog-shop in New York City, when the talk drifted to strange natural phenomena. "Why?" said one whose reputation for a wholesale tailoring of tall yarns was greater than his efforts towards veracity. "I was once shown a cabbage as big as this bar-room and no mistake about it!" Whereupon the other said: "That's nothing, I once saw a kettle as big as a church." "Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the first speaker. "What earthly use could there be for such a kettle?" "Why," calmly retorted the other, "to boil your cabbage in."

WANTED—TRAFFIC.

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QUATERS (?) LOGGINGS.

A certain Government official, who is certainly not blessed with a princely salary, has been bewailing to me the high cost of living and particularly the wasteful excess of the Government in certain respects—and their cheese-paring methods in others. For some time past, it appears, a number of these lowly individuals have been turning over in their minds the question as to whether it would be a politic step to spring a depuration on the Government asking for some land on which mounds could be erected for their accommodation in view of the excessive rents prevailing.

I have also a vague recollection of an allusion to roads being macadamised by the authorities, only to be washed off by a sudden deluge. I have not been able to ascertain the real object of my informant beyond the fact that a certain amount of his salary has to be contributed to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the rest being swallowed up in rent and other household expenses. Doubtless, the gentleman has in view the amelioration of the conditions obtaining among subordinate Government officials but it would require a positive genius to bring into existence that desirable state of affairs. That genius yet remains to be born.

CASUAL CRITIC.**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

H.M.S. *Astraea* arrived in port this morning from Shanghai.

NELSON T. JOHNSON has been appointed American Vice Consul-General at Hankow.

Two natives were fined \$300 each at the Magistracy this morning for being in illegal possession of 1,408 tools of prepared opium.

THE seven alleged Colowan pirates were again brought up before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy this morning and remanded.

In its budget the Yuchuanpu estimates the expenditure on building railways next year at about Tls. 40,000,000 after balancing accounts.

A NATIVE was charged at the Magistracy this morning with falsely representing to a married woman that he had a share in Nos. 40 and 42, Cross Street, thereby defrauding the complainant of the sum of \$1,000 on the 30th December last. The case was remanded. Mr. F. X. Almada prosecuted and Mr. A. G. Jackson appeared for the defendant.

REUTER'S correspondent at The Hague states that Prince Henry of the Netherlands has postponed his visit to Brussels owing to having fallen from his bicycle and fractured his collar bone.

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As the funds for the construction of the Yü-nan railway have been exhausted, it is proposed to obtain a foreign loan to meet the demands and strong endeavours are being made by British and French capitalists to obtain the loan contract.

An official statement was made at Berlin on the 27th ult. that the ship canal from Stettin to Berlin will be completed and ready for traffic by the summer of 1912. The distance between the two cities as the crow flies is 18 miles.

The Government has received a telegram from the Yü-nan Viceroy requesting the Waiwu and the Ministries of the Interior and Commerce to send delegates to survey and determine the sites of self-expended commercial ports.

A young American was charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy this morning with alleged assault on an Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Hotel. The sum was dismissed, as his Worship was of the opinion that the complainant was telling falsehoods.

The Commandant-in-Chief of Kwangtung, Lung Chai Kwong, who arrived here a week ago, on certain official business, left here again on the 10th instant to return to Kwangtung.

THE GOVERNMENT CULTIVATION.

A HOME VIEW OF THE "COWS OF THE EAST."**INTERPLANTING WITH RUBBER.**

It would appear from certain letters which have recently reached us that a number of investors in Middle East Plantation Rubber estates have scarcely grasped the position as to coconuts when such trees have flourished among the assets of the estates turned over to the companies in which our correspondents are interested, says the *Financial Times*. The prevailing impression appears to be that coconut-trees are interplanted with the rubber, and this impression naturally gives rise to a query as to how far the development of the former will interfere with the latter, and vice versa. Such troubles we are able to at once dismiss with the definite statement that on any well-managed Middle East plantation it is not and never has been the practice to attempt, on a serious scale, interplanting coconut and rubber trees.

What may have taken place on native-owned properties in Ceylon or Malaya estates under other than European management we cannot say with certainty. But of this we are sure—that outside some possibly exceptional cases, such interplanting is bound to fail, failure to the antagonistic soil requirements of the two varieties of trees. The coconut-tree, through the comparatively shallow but widespread root development, would, if planted through the Hevea

Chinese in Malaya.

"BEST WORKMEN IN THE WORLD.
HOW RUBBER IS GROWN."

"The Chinese in the Malay States is the best workman in the world—if you know how to handle him. He's a hard worker and a good mixer; he thinks for himself, he's inventive, and he's pretty honest. But he's not good if you pay him wages. He'll just sit down at it and loaf. But put him on contract, where he can make a profit and he'll dig into it. The Indian is always lazy. He sits down beside his work and groans, because he hasn't earned what he wants. The Chinese are a necessity."

Mr. Horace F. Martin, who has just returned to Sydney from the Malay States, where he has been for the last 10 or 11 years, thus records his experience of the Chinese, who make up so large a part of the population there. But he has had a good deal of experience of rubber planting and tin mining, too, and has something to say of them, and of the rubber boom.

CHINESE AS BUSINESS MEN.

"The Chinese are the smartest business men anywhere," Mr. Martin went on yesterday. "They are born traders. They are the retail shopkeepers and merchants—the middlemen of the East. The European plan, and the big wholesale manufacturing and importing firms are British and German, but they sell to the Chinese retailers. To show you the way the Chinese run things. This is how they work the tin mines. A Chinese starts with a little capital. He gets his land, and employs contractors. He pays them once a year—just before the Chinese new year. But they have to draw about 75 per cent. of their pay in advance. For that he charges them 20 per cent. extra. Then he keeps a store, and sells his men their mining tools, and ropes, and clothes, and food, and opium. The Government tried to stop the sale of opium, but they couldn't. So they took over the monopoly of it instead. It was impossible to stop the Chinese taking opium. And a good thing, too. The Chinese is no use except when he has his opium. Why, he has no other vices! Well, the Chinese employer charges his own men as much as anyone else, and he makes another 20 per cent. profit. The result of it all is that by the end of the year he has hardly anything to pay. And so the Chinese can work mines that only just pay the wages-sheet. Europeans can't work their Chinese employees that way. There would be trouble."

"Then the Chinese are good workmen in another way. When we went down we told our men 'Either we'll have to close the mine, or you must take a reduction in wages.' We cut them down 20 per cent., and they said 'Baik la'—all right! Compare that with your tradesmen—Chinese get 75 to 80 cents a day, engine-drivers a dollar a day, experts and artisans up to one dollar 20 cents a day. A dollar is 25 pds. There's no white manual labour. It's not the climate for that. But, though the cost of living is high, wages are higher. A European undelegated mine boss—not a mining engineer, just a shift boss—will get 150 dollars a month. European mine managers and so on are paid sometimes by results, but anyhow very well."

THE EXPANSION OF RUBBER.

"Six or seven years before the rubber boom," said Mr. Martin, "we used to laugh at the one or two people who planted rubber. They were mostly tea and coffee planters from Ceylon, and they put the rubber in when coffee went down. These men used to live on the smell of an oil rag, had to take jobs anywhere, just to keep their plantations going. I have known them absolutely not knowing what it was to owe five dollars. And now they are nearly all millionaires. I know one man who planted 100 acres of rubber a few years ago. When rubber went up to about 60, he was drawing about £9,000 a year clear profit. And of course he's drawing proportionately more now. Valuations are made with us on a five years' purchase, and estates are valued on the basis that rubber is worth only 3s a lb, and that in 1915 it will only be worth 3s a lb. We reckon the present values of rubber are inflated. It will come down again to 3s or so. But it will go up higher first. By the end of the year I expect it to touch 15s."

"The expense of planting rubber is small—less than 6d a lb. One of our biggest planters—his trees are six or seven years old—says he can produce rubber at 6d a lb. That shows you what the profits are like. Of course, they're planting like the very mischief. But there's plenty of good land left, and it pays to plant it still."

HOW RUBBER IS GROWN.

"A few years ago we reckoned the trees should not be tapped before they were five years. If your trees are clear and well looked after, you can tap them after three years. It doesn't interfere with their growth or output. A four-year-old tree should produce a pound of rubber a year. Rubber is planted all over the Malay States. A great deal of tapioca and gambier used to be put down. The planters had to clear the jungle away for these, so they put rubber in between the tapioca lines. Rubber is planted either from seeds or from stumps bought at a nursery. If you plant with seeds over 50 per cent. will germinate, but of course they take longer to grow. Of the stump only 20 or 25 per cent. survive, because some of the roots will have been broken and destroyed in moving them. But those that grow will be a year ahead. Originally, the plants were put in 15 ft. apart—some only 10 ft. But experience shows that they should be 10 ft. apart. Rubber used to be mostly in the hands of Chinese, but now nearly all the estates have been floated into companies. The Chinese hold a good many shares."

ABOUT TIN MINING.

"Tin is mainly worked by Chinese on tin-beans. There are a few companies. Everyone says the mines are being worked out, but they seem to keep going all right. About two-thirds of the world's supply comes from up there—from Penang and Selangor. Tides are man-

COMMERCIAL.

August 13th, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadour & Co. —

Alligas	6/-
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 15
Anglo-Malaya	16/-
Balgowans	14/-
Batu Tigas	15/-
Bertams	7/-
Bukit Kajangs (ppd.)	6/-
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey Uniteds	25/- prem.
Castledale	12/-
Changkat Serdangs	5/-
Cheras (part paid)	5/-
Do. (fully paid)	5/-
Damauasras	17/-
Eastern Internationals	25/- prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenalys	5/-
Glenisle	—
Golconde	12/-
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	12/-
Indragiris	5/-
Ioch Kenneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglanders	—
Kamcologs	7/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	16/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd.)	—
Labu	—
Ledbury	8/-
Lingels	6/-
London Asiatics	13/-
London Ventures	—
Merlimaus	7/-
Pajams	5/-
Pegobs	5/-
Rubber Trusts	35/- prem.
Sargas	—
Sandycrofts	5/-
Sapongs	—
Seafields	—
Sekongs	3/- 6/- prem.
Sheldoms	7/-
Singapore & Jobores	5/-
Surnata Paro	15/-
Surgei Chobs	10/-
Sungei Kapars	10/-
Tandjongs	—
Tangkabs	37/-
Toorangle	7/- prem.
Ulu Raatu	—
United Serdangs	6/-
United Singapore	5/-
United Sumatras	11/-
United Langkats	8/-
Part Rubber	9/- per lb.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. K. Davies & Co. write on 12th August:—Our local market continues dull with very little business passing.

Rubber.—In consequence of reported sales of Plantation short-list Tuesday as low as 6/- per lb. the market experienced a sharp fall in prices all round, some shares having reduced a drop of as much as 30 per cent. on quotations of a week ago. As we write London advice comes stronger, with an advance in Fine Hand Para of 1/- per lb. making quotations 8/- 10/-

Packs.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue very steady with buys at 8/- 9/- several sales at this price being occurred during the week. The price at home is unchanged at 8/- 10/- National's rule firm with 8/- all sales at 8/-

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are offering at 7/2d and might be had at a slightly lower rate. Canton are also ruling weak and with a firm offer could probly be obtained at 5/8d. North China have been dealt in at 7/- 8/- and more shares are wanted. Yangtze are slightly easier with sellers at 3/- 3/-

Fire Insurances.—China fires have changed hands at 8/- Hongkong fires are ascertained with shares offering at 3/- 3/-

The Ministry of Finance deems it necessary to enforce the stamp duties in order to relieve the financial straits, but the provinces have delayed the imposition on different pretexts.

It proposes, therefore, to ask for the issue of an Edict reprimanding the provincial governments in the matter.

L. S. JACKSON this morning charged Fok Kwei Po, of the steam launch *Bailey*, for unlawfully failing to have the licence of the launch framed and exhibited in a conspicuous part of the cabin in Victoria harbour on the 6th instant. Defendant stated the licence was locked up on board the launch. His Worship found defendant guilty and imposed a fine of \$10. On a further charge of failing to have the certificate of competency of the master and engineer of his licensed launch *Bailey* on board, defendant was discharged.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that it is the intention of the Governor to make an order, on the 21st January, 1911, directing the removal of all graves in Section A in Ma Tau Wan cemetery which are within the area coloured blue on plan B called "Proposed Section A" of the said Cemetery, which may be seen during office hours at the offices of the Sanitary Department, Beaconsfield. Such order will be made for the purpose of executing a public work, namely the proper laying out of such area in terraces for future interments.

Mining.—Rubs have been in good demand and a fair business has been transacted at 5/- Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are offering at nothing whatever to live on, nothing except a few pieces of wretched clothing and a box which holds them. Here becomes a subject of pity either in the Hindu Garments or in the Moslemarines and his dupes now direct him to return home by the best means he possesses or can obtain from others.

All these families and wives are practised on the British subject and the Government are inactive.—Yours, etc.

AN EXILE.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

A FOREIGN Customs officer at Haiphong is alleged to have shot one of the local gentry and wounded some other Chinese, and it is said that he has been arrested for his crime.

able and are now quoted at Tls. 110. Other Northern Mills are unchanged according to latest mail advices, viz: Internationals, Tls. 62; Lau Kong Mows, Tls. 63; and Soy Chees, Tls. 240.

Miscellaneus.—China Borrows have been rolling weak and are offering at 5/- China Providents can be placed at 8/- Hongkong Electric has buyers at 8/- Dairy Farms can be had to a small extent at 6/- 6/- Green Islands have further weakened to 5/- 6/- sellers. Hongkong is continuing in demand at 5/- 6/- and Hongkong Rape at 5/- Union Waterboats are required for 1/- 2/- Pulps are offering at 3/- Langkats are quoted in the North at Tls. 1350 and Sumatras at Tls. 135, there are sellers of both stocks.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/- 7/- 16/- on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is Tls. 74/-

DSERTION FROM S.S. "CISSE."

BRAMEN SENTENCED TO PRISON.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.M., Marine Magistrate, Joseph Smith Crane, master of the steamer *Cisse*, charged Timothy Murphy and George Robertson, seamen, for deserting from his ship on the 11th inst., in the waters of the doggy.

Crane stated that the defendants were apparently dissatisfied with the ship. He tried to sign them off on arrival here on the 10th inst., but the ship's master refused to do so, on the grounds that they had not enough funds in hand or due to them to support them. He told the men that, and they then refused to go any further in the ship. They asked him to take them ashore in his sampan. He refused to do so. When he returned on board last night at 6 p.m. they had gone. He did not know whether they took their effects with them. They did not return to the ship.

First defendant (to the master) —Why did you give me money to go ashore with?

Complainant.—Because you had been worrying me for an advance for a long time. I didn't have any funds until yesterday when I gave you a small sum.

Com. Beckwith stated that he was on board the *Cisse* this morning. He asked about the defendants and found that one had taken all his effects with him and the other had given all his clothes away.

The first defendant did not want to go any further in the ship. He did not get on with the master and mate.

The second defendant refused to go any further in the ship so long as the master's wife was on board. She accused him of throwing a man overboard.

The defendants were found guilty and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

SIMILAR TROUBLE TO BE PREVENTED.

With a view to preventing further trouble similar to the attack on Colowan by Portuguese troops the Wai-wu-pu and Prince Tsai Hsun, the Commissioner for the Navy, have communicated with the H.E. Yuan Shu-hua, the Viceroy of Liang-Kwang, requesting him to send men-of-war to protect the merchant steamers and junks in the neighbourhood of Colowan. In the despatch H.I.H. Prince Tsai Hsun states that it is a great disgrace to China to have foreign troops operating in Chinese territory to suppress robbery.—*Shanghai Times*.

Wai-wu-pu has received applications from the foreign Powers for permission to send delegates to witness the opening of the Senate in Colowan.

PEKING telegram says that since his return to Peking from Europe, Prince Tsai Tao has urged the removal of the queue which reform would stimulate the advancement of the Chinese people. As much opposition prevails against the idea it will not easily obtain sanction.

The Ministry of Finance deems it necessary to enforce the stamp duties in order to relieve the financial straits, but the provinces have delayed the imposition on different pretexts. It proposes, therefore, to ask for the issue of an Edict reprimanding the provincial governments in the matter.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE ALICE."

Capt. G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

1910.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA."

Captain S. Barcham, will leave for SHANGHAI on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

1910.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"LEIPZIG."

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

<p

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nanking (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.
The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 1 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Quebec.

"MONTREAL"	TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.
"MONTREAL"	TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH.

From St. John.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, NOV. 8TH.	FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at noon.

"McBride" is noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress" of British Columbia and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific, and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Cabin and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). \$71.00.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (armed Intermediates) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.

Via New York.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Cornhill Pedder Street and Frys (opposite Blakes Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	CHENGSHING	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	LOONGANG	FRIDAY, 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG	SATURDAY, 20th Aug., Noon.	MANILA
YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kedang*, *Nanping* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Passage on through Bills of Lading to Ningpo Port, Chekiang, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SALE
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	14th Aug., Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	16th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HULOHOW"	17th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIWAN"	21st " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Goods booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Cheng*, *Lian*, *Chinkoo*)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking passage on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

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HONGKONG—MANILA

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	Fee	Sailing Dates
LAPIO	8540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th Aug., at Noon.
RUBIS	1540	R. Rodger		SATURDAY, 27th Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G.	Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.	
TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.	

The Go's newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"OSHIMARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	MONDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOHSHU MARU" Captain H. Murayama	WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at 10 A.M.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOCHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The Nankin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
\$73.00	\$65.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabins.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1910
ATSUURA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thomas, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight.
HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Matsumoto, Tons 7000	WED'DAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept., at Daylight.
SAINI	

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.
23, DES VŒUX ROAD.**ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS**

and

VIEW POST CARDS.Stamp in Sets, Packets, Bags and Sloggs.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card
Albums.Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books
Transparent Envelopes.Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation
Gauges.Novels, Books for parlor and household
use. Toy Books for Children.Primer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants
Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

**MANILA CIGAR AND
CIGARETTES.**

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong 13th January, 1910.

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USES OF WIRELESS.

The moral of the story of the disabled Australian-Lloyd liner *Tristis* is obvious. Had she been equipped for the purposes of wireless telegraphy the anxiety respecting her would never have arisen, as the vessel was at no time on the steamer route, and assistance could have been immediately dispatched. The result may probably be to convince the Indian Government that in the matter of wireless telegraphy it ought no longer to lag behind even Australia. As showing what ships can do, it may be mentioned that the *Orion* of the Orient Line, reports from Port Said that she was in communication with the signal station at Poldhu, Cornwall, 1,500 miles off, previous to her arrival in Egyptian waters. Peninsular and Oriental steamers have also made many long distance communications by wireless.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a bill compelling vessels carrying fifty people to have a wireless equipment. Action of a similar kind has so far not been taken in this country, the feeling of the Board of Trade being, no doubt, that British ship-owners can be trusted to move with the times. Such cases as that of the *Tristis* have an educative effect, since they lead people to choose the steamer with wireless, as likely to be the safest. In the long run, therefore, public sentiment is powerful. As regards the remarkably plucky salvage services rendered to the *Tristis* by the coal-laden steamer *Lionher Range* the details are being awaited with considerable interest. The difficulty of establishing communication in a rough sea by the ordinary method of floating a line has frequently suggested the need for the carriage of some simple form of rocket apparatus.—(D. Tel.)

SIEGE OF JERUSALEM.**VALUABLE RECORD FOUND IN UPPER EGYPT.**

A record of very great interest concerning the celebrated siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian's army, under the command of Titus, has been discovered in Upper Egypt, consisting of a wooden panel, with raised borders, or frames, bearing the Latin inscription of some fifty lines, of which thirty-seven are still perfectly legible. Apart from its historical importance, this relic, with the exception of the tablets found at Pompeii, containing some accounts of a banker there, is the most valuable specimen of Roman calligraphy extant. The contents of the tablet, however, are what will be considered the chief result of this acquisition, because they embody the formal re-enactment of the discharge, after long, active service under the eagles, of a veteran who, at one of the Tenth Fretensis' regiments, had taken a distinguished part in the Jewish campaign, and was present at the investment and sack of Jerusalem, that city, Hierosolyma, being specially mentioned.

VALERIUS QUADRATUS.

The name of the old warrior was M. Valerius Quadratus, and in the newly recovered document he formally attests that it is a duplicate of an Imperial edict promulgated in his favour and in that of some other comrades in the legion, by the Emperor Domitian by the hands of the Imperial Legate, Sextus Hormitius Campanus, in December, A. D. 93. One copy of this honourable discharge was, the tablet states, deposited in the proper temple for containing such archives at Rome as was the custom with all such military deeds registering completion of service, whilst the other had been forwarded from Rome to the Governor of Egypt, M. Julius Matius Rufus, and was kept in the Chancery at Alexandria. It is this Egyptian edition of his discharge that Quadratus, on his panel record, gives us a copy, which he had made up on July 2, A. D. 94, at Alexandria.

RECRUITED IN EGYPT.

The old soldier had probably been recruited in Egypt, because it is known that before the Jewish war the Fretensis Legion was stationed there. He reigned with his three children to end his days at the little town of Philadelphia in the Fayum. There, amid the ruins of his house, among a number of papyrus documents of the second century, the panel he doubtless prized was found. This would seem to show that the residence was occupied by his children after his decease. Many Roman military diplomas, somewhat similar to this one, have been found, but for some special reason the new document is more lengthy, containing many names of cohorts and officials, and a fuller text, and is also attested by the names of nine witnesses. Moreover, it describes that the three children of Quadratus, who were all born during his military service and therefore at a time when he could not be legally married, were accorded the valued right of Roman citizenship as if born in true wedlock. Other memorial inscriptions have been found of officers who took part in the famous Palestine campaign, usually styled therein the Bellum Iudeorum, but this is the first authentic contemporary document emanating from a soldier actually engaged in the siege of Jerusalem and referring to that event, thus confirming the statements of Josephus and the classic historians.

THE WEATHER.

On the 13th at 11 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over China, Tongking and the Philippines.

Prices are remaining low over China. It is relatively high over the S. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are not yet in hand. Fresh S. and W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.25 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. W. winds, fresh, equally, showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, S. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

COMMERCIAL.**TODAY'S EXCHANGE.****SALVAGE.**

London—Bank T.T.	1/4
Do. demand	1/4
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/6
France—Bank T.T.	2/6
America—Bank T.T.	3/1
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/5
India T.T.	1/4
Do. demand	1/4
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/4
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	7/6
Japan—Bank T.T.	1/8
Java—Bank T.T.	1/8

Buying.

1 month's sight L.C.	1/4
6 months' sight L.C.	1/10
10 days' sight San Fco & New York	4/4
1 month's sight do	4/5
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10
4 months' sight France	2/30
6 months' sight Germany	1/87
Ba Silver	24 d. 9/16
Bank of England 1st	3/7
Bank of England 2nd	3/10

Sale.

French (Villa de la Cloche) 14th Inst., p.m.

Indian (Poole) 15th Inst.

English (Areadia) 12th Inst., 6 a.m.

American (City Maru) 16th Inst.

Indian (Kumtang) 21st Inst.

American (Asia) 23rd Inst.

The ex. *Zafiro* left Manila on 13th Inst., and is due here on 15th Inst., at 1 p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *Areadia* left Singapore for this port on 12th Inst., at 5 p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 17th Inst., at 6 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 9 a.m. on 12th Inst., and leaves again at 5 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 9 p.m. on 13th Inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on 13th Inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m. on 15th Inst.

SHIPPING AND MAILED**MAILS DUE.**

French (Villa de la Cloche) 14th Inst., p.m.

Indian (Poole) 15th Inst.

English (Areadia) 12th Inst., 6 a.m.

American (City Maru) 16th Inst.

Indian (Kumtang) 21st Inst.

American (Asia) 23rd Inst.

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Shipping.**Arrivals.**

Kwangtung, Chi. s.s., 1/16, E. H. Pratt, 12th Aug.—Shanghai 9th Aug., Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Kiangping, Chi. s.s., 1/12, H. Uddin, 12th Aug.—Touran and Ansan 9th Aug., Cons.—Tun Kee & Co.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1/15, H. G. Reber, 12th Aug.—Bangkok 9th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Hann, Fr. s.s., 1/10, J. Camier, 12th Aug.—Halong and Hohong 12th Aug., Gen.

Hercules, Gen. 12th Aug.—Cebu 12th Aug., Gen.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 1/10, T. Iverson, 12th Aug.—Hongay and Holbow 12th Aug., Coals and Gen.—J. & Co.

Elax, Fr. s.s., 1/20, Miller, 12th Aug.—Balik Papuan 5th Aug., Keragua oil.—A. P. Co.

Astur, Br. cruiser, 4/30, Comdr. Frank E. C. Ryan, 12th Aug.—Shanghai 10th Aug.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Scandia, for Singapore.

Abuk, for Shanghai.

Chiwan, for Canton.

Signal, for Swatow.

Chi Ma, for Cebu.

Manila Maru, for Molji.

Hollard, for Holbow.

King Ping, for Chingkiang.

Haihui, for Swallow.

Ezang, for Swatow.

Gimnaga, for Amoy.

Departures

Aug. 13.

Petehaburi, for Swatow.

Rubi, for Manila.

Elos, for Wosaw.

Chine, for San Francisco.

Bon-leuch, for Kolocheang.

Tenku, for Shanghai.

Wai-hing, for Hongay.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Chiwan, for Shanghai.

Ickha, for Bombay.

Scandia, for Colombo.

Mithida, for Halphong.

CMHI, for Cebu.

Passenger arrived.

Per Kwantung, from Shanghai—Mr. A. Shell, and So Chinse.

Per Prince Waldemar, from Yokohama for Rabaul—Messrs. Shibusaki, J. Suzuki and Co. Okawa. From Kobe for Sydney—Messrs. H. Meares, W. Bruce, Amstelre, Anton and Grayor. For Manila—A. E. Verrell.

Passenger departed.

Per China, for San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Bowko, Messrs. G. Cecil Wright, L. M. Gee, Mrs. W. C. Graves, Misses V. Folchart, G. Young, H. Hanlon, Mrs. Bourne, Mr. G. Freudenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kassies and Ian, Mrs. W. H. Mahon, infant and servant, Mr. W. M. Watson, Jr., Miss V. I. Mahon, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Craig and infant, Messrs. J. W. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Craig and infant, Messrs. Mrs. J. F. Keast, Mrs. A. F. Hayman, Messrs. B. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Minett and servant, Mrs. Z. C. Parry, Mrs. H. R. Emerson, Messrs. Chas. S. Wright, T. Z. See and native servant, W. T. Lee, W. Hughes, Mrs. G. S. Wright, Misses L. B. Paty, J. Williamson, L. Glasscock, H. Glacock, Mr. and Mrs. Tang and daughter, Messrs. W. W. Brister and E. B. Barrows.

Shipping Report.

St. Hansel, from Halphong and Holbow—Very fine weather South winds.

St. Kiang Ping, from Tientsin—Fine weather S.W. winds, wind through the voyage.

St. Kwangtung, from Shanghai—Strong S.W.W. wind and heavy rain in Formosa Channel.

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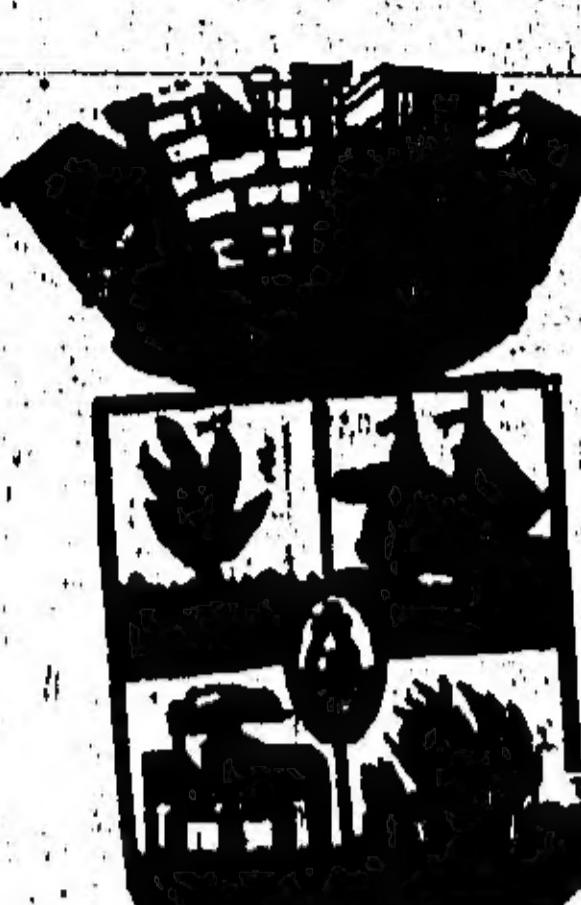
SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS:	NO. OF SHARES:	VALUE:	PAID UP:	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND:	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS:
				RESERVE:	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,00,000 \$10,000}	\$2,028,988	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex- 1/9 = \$15.11	5 %	\$60 buyers \$69 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	.6	{ \$4,000 \$3,000}	\$30,552	\$8 (London 1/6 for 1908)	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$84,000 \$10,700 \$18,000}	\$608	£10 for 1908	6 %	\$170 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	.15	.15	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 135,000 Tls. 140,000 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$13,488 \$10,125 \$7,1385}	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,343 \$61,168}	\$287,984	Final of \$10 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$245 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	.60	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,184}	\$7,72,637	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$200 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,343 \$61,168}	\$438,406	£6 and bonus £8 for 1908	7 %	\$111 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$426,218	£8 for 1908	8 %	\$350 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	Dr. \$3,777	5/- for 1908	...	57 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	...	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$27 sellers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$40,766	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 %	\$112 buyers	
Tsing-Chia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	.65	.65	...	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex-1/9 11/16 = \$3.754	...	\$612 sellers	
"Do. (Deferred)	60,000	.65	.65	...	3rd ln. of 5/- per share (coup. No. 12) making 15/- in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	96.6 sellers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	.41	.41	...	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. and ex 30.4. 1910	5 1/2 %	\$24 sellers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	...	A bonus of 5 % for yr. and ex 30.4. 1910	4 1/2 %	\$12 sellers	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. \$2,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6 %	\$167	
Luchu Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	...	5/- for 1897	...	\$26 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Dr. \$15,801 Tls. 6,02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 800 sellers	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	.15	.15	...	...	...
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pts. 10	Pts. 10	...	...	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	.42	.42	...	...	...
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	...	...	...
Docks, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	18,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	...
Penwick (Gao) & Co., Limited	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	...
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	...
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	...	...	...
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	...	...	...
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	...	...	...
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	...	...	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	...
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	...
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$100	\$100	...	...	...
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
West Point Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	...
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	...	...	...
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	...	...	...
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	...	...	...
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dying Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	...	...	...
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	...	...	...
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Ball's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	...	...	...
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	...	...	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	...	...	...
"Do. Do. Social shares	10,000	\$1	\$1	...	...	...
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57½	50	...	...	...
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	...
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Maatschappij of Mijl, Bosch en Landsbouwer	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	...	...	...
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	...	...	...
Societe des Pulperies et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	Benefici shares	25	...	...	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	...
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	.55	...	...	...
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	...
Willard Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	...	...	...	...

Intimations
COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £5,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.

37

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

Motels.

BAND I

BAND II

BAND III

AT THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of the Commander and Officers, the full Band of 10th Maharashtra Light Infantry will play on the lawn at the above Hotel commencing from 5 p.m.

On SUNDAY, the